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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

LITERATURE

Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714-1720. (Murray.)

WHAT the references of Macaulay did for Luttrell's Diary, the notes of Lord Campbell in his Life of Chancellor Cowper have done for the Diary of the Chancellor's lady. In each case the public desired to possess the original work. In the case of Narcissus Luttrell, they got an Encyclopedia rather than a Journal; in that of the Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea, they now possess a charming book, full of portraits of by-gone personages and illustrations of old-world men and things.

When William Cowper was a very loose gentleman about town, in King William's days, his heart was captured by a pretty and penniless Judith Booth, a London merchant's daughter, and all his friends accounted of him as a young fellow irretrievably ruined. But in Judith, the gay Templar found a guardian angel. For her he worked hard at the bar and loved his labour. He was highly successful, and he loved her and his labour all the more because his triumphs were achieved under her sweet influences. The triumphs had not brought him titles and lofty position, but they had cleared the way towards that desired end, when the good and radiant Judith died. No child survived of this happy match; and when Mr. Cowper turned away from Judith's grave in St. Augustine's, Watling Street, he was the most heart-shaken barrister in any of the Inns of Court.

But he was a wise and brave man, young enough to be heart-shaken, but too sensible to be heart-broken. He recovered from the shock, addressed himself to his duties, pushed forward in his career, and had not long been named Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by Queen Anne, when, in 1706, the Whig lawyer met at his chambers, one day, on professional business, a certain Mary Clavering, of a good northern Tory family, and uncommon mental and personal attractions, who speedily and cheerfully took the place of the departed Judith. The lady was then twenty-one years of age; my Lord Keeper forty-two, and they were probably the handsomest and, perhaps, the most intellectual couple in London.

Judith Booth is ignored in the Introduction to this amusing Diary of her successor: a neglect of which she is quite undeserving. Both of Lord Chancellor Cowper's wives were women of mark and of rare merit. Judith Booth shared with him his time of early labour and of hope; Mary Clavering his season of later toil and honours. The first couple lived on small means and bright promises. The second were a more dignified, but not a more worthy couple. He was "my Lord," on the woolsack, and she "my Lady," at the Court of the Princess of Wales, where, for a time at least, she made her husband's influence felt. Even in his hours of leisure this couple were often separated; but while Lady Cowper was at Court, my Lord was down at his country seat, reading, when he could, and flogging, with a birch-rod, the young ladies and gentlemen of the family whose noisy play interrupted his studies.

Lord and Lady Cowper were people, not only of noble sentiments, but of honourable practices. When she was appointed to a place in the household of the Princess of Wales, she went to Court with a resolution never, under any circumstances, to tell a lie. She kept her resolution, and her mistress could depend upon

her lady-in-waiting, as she could upon her daughter Caroline. "Let us hear what Caroline says, for she is sure to tell the truth," or, "What does Cowper say? for she never lies," were common phrases in the mouth of the mother of the one and the mistress of the other.

When Cowper accepted the Seals, in Queen Anne's reign (1705), he abolished the custom of receiving New Year's gifts. This was, in fact, to suppress a large portion of his income as Lord Keeper. Before his time, all the officers of the Court of Chancery were accustomed, on the coming of the new year, to make valuable gifts to the supreme head of their department, and to rob the suitors in order to repay themselves. Worse than this, all the Chancery bar followed the same practice, and gave the Lord Keeper, or Chancellor, large sums of money, by way of tribute, which they hoped would be repaid by a favourable hearing in Court, or a silk gown, according to the weight of their gift, or the Chancellor's pliability. The lisping Lord Nottingham used to pocket these gifts with an exclamation against "*Tyrant Custom*!" Lord Cowper would have been 3,000*l.* a year richer had he respected and allowed the ancient practice; but he stoutly refused, during both his Chancellorships, to his wife's loving admiration, and to the disgust of all who did not value uprightness and independence of character as much as Lord and Lady Cowper.

Indeed, they both had as much delicacy as independence of mind. When the rebel Lords were on trial for their lives, Lady Cowper refused to witness the sight of "fellow creatures being condemned to death": a sight to which the fine ladies of the day went down daily with a zest. When her husband, as Chancellor, saw the aged Richard Cromwell standing before him, as a witness, he ordered a chair to be placed for him, out of respect for the high station he had once held.

Long before the Princess Caroline came to this country, she had corresponded with the Jacobite Mary Cowper, and later in life she would fain have received back her letters, apparently not believing that they had been burnt. It was in 1714, when Lady Cowper was in her twenty-ninth year, that she was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and she at once commenced her Diary with this significant remark: "The perpetual lies that one hears have determined me, in spite of my want of leisure, to write down all the events that are worth remembering while I am at Court." For a lady of Jacobite tendencies, she was singularly grateful for the accession of George the First. At his coronation the rudeness of Lady Nottingham forced her to take refuge on the pulpit stairs; but, she says, "I saw all the ceremony, which few besides did, and I own I was never so affected with joy in all my life. It brought tears into my eyes, and I hope I shall never forget the blessing of seeing our holy religion thus preserved, as well as our liberties and properties." Meanwhile Lady Nottingham made people stare by pushing to the front, kneeling alone, in presence of the King, and repeating the Litany aloud. "I could read in their countenances," says Lady Cowper, "that they thought she overdid her High Church part." And then the Lords on the floor looked up, "and seeing me thus mounted, said to my Lord, they hoped I would preach." My Lord intimated that if his wife did not, it would not be for want of zeal; whereupon Lord Nottingham hinted that her doctrine would likely be such as the Lord Chancellor himself could not defend. "This he

said with such an air that my Lord spoke of it to me."

It was on this occasion that Bolingbroke first saw the King, who had hitherto refused to receive him. As St. John was doing homage the monarch asked who he was, "and he, hearing it, as he went down the steps from the Throne, turned round and bowed three times down to the very ground." This was Jacobite haughtiness in the guise of humility. The Jacobite spirit showed itself otherwise at this ceremony, in the old mistress of James the Second, Kate Sedley, Countess of Dorchester. "When the Archbishop went round the Throne, demanding the consent of the people, she turned about to me and said, 'Does the old fool think that anybody here will say No to his question, when there are so many drawn swords?'"

At Court, Lady Cowper was evidently as good a Whig as my Lord, and flattered the King in as good French as that into which she translated her husband's political papers for the King's reading. Nevertheless, she was independent as well as prudent. "I played at basset," she writes, "as low as I could, which they rallied me for; but I told my Mistress I played out of duty, not inclination; and having four children, nobody would think ill of me, if for their sakes I desired to save my money, when I did not do anything that was mean, dishonest, or dishonourable; for which she commended me, and said she thought the principal duty of a woman was to take care of her children."

Quite as bold was Lady Cowper in refusing to meddle with little Court intrigues, and in defending the absent who were ill spoken of. Dr. Clarke's theological works were especially esteemed by the Princess of Wales, but Lady Nottingham, in her High Church zeal, denounced Clarke as a heretic. Lady Cowper warmly supported the Doctor's character. "Since you can accuse him," remarked the Lady of the Bedchamber, "pray quote a passage out of his books." To which Lady Nottingham answered, drawing herself up, as if she had been afraid of something, "Not I, indeed; I dare not trust myself with the reading such books. I'll assure you I never looked into them!" On which admission Lady Cowper made some wholesome remarks, very useful to persons who decry books which they have not read, simply for the sake of injuring the authors.

This Lady Nottingham was a candidate for the post of governess to the Princess's children. She could ostentatiously pray, in church, to attract the notice of a King, or leave off to pay court to his daughter-in-law. "A great bustle was heard this day at the chapel; it was the Countess of Nottingham who was going out before church was done (like a true High Churchwoman) to take her place behind the Princess's chair-back in the drawing-room, preferring to make her court to an earthly rather than to a heavenly power." Notwithstanding this censure, Lady Cowper herself pays very flattering court to the Prince and Princess, losing no opportunity of informing them of her habit always to drink the health of her Master and Mistress,—that of the former under the words "Young Hanover brave!" The Prince was not behindhand in courtesy, and said he did not wonder at the good health he had in England, since my Lady "had such part in it."

One of the greatest trials Lady Cowper had to undergo arose, of course, from her relations; men or women, they all wanted places, profitable places, and abused her because she could not, or would not, satisfy them. She found some

solace in a smart sarcasm or two, and in sharply censuring those "libertine Whigs."

As my Lady settles to her duties the Diary increases in interest, and the scene becomes more glittering, crowded and restless. At court we find my Mistress and the Duchess of Montagu going halves at hazard, and winning 600*l.* between them. No one sat down to play with less than 200 guineas to venture. The manners are not all of courtesy, for the Duke of Somerset is not nice in calling Lord Townshend a liar, and in the very drawing-room Mr. Mayo pulls Sir James Baker by the nose, and is turned out for being drunk and saucy. Then a lady passes before us, Madame Kielmansegge, so severe on the article of virtue that she carries about with her a certificate under her husband's hand and seal, guaranteeing her conjugal fidelity and her womanly honour. Near her is Lady Dorchester, who is not, nor cares to be thought, virtuous or beautiful; her wit makes amends for her ugliness! In strong contrast with them stands Lady Cowper herself, so fond of, and faithful to, her most honoured lord that when he is but slightly ill, she writes, "I declare that to see him suffer is ten times worse than death to me, and would rather live with him all my life on bread and cheese up three pair of stairs than be all this world can make me, and at the same time see him suffer." She was, in fact, the least selfish woman at Court, and the best player of the harpsichord in England. By selfish people, however, she was incessantly persecuted, and above all others, by Mademoiselle Schutz, who would, on Court gala-days, borrow all her diamonds and other ornaments, saying, at the same time, to Lady Cowper—"You are best in your state of nature . . . jewels not becoming you!"

Next to Mademoiselle, our diarist seems to have most disliked the Duchess of Bolton, the natural daughter of James, Duke of Monmouth, who, by virtue of that descent, liked to make believe that she was one of the royal family; though "that won't do," cries my Lady; adding, with a touch of scandal, "It's too plainly writ in her face that she's Penn's daughter, the quaking preacher!" That there were questionable women at Court, or who longed to get there, is beyond doubt. The "dame du Palais" very naturally says of one, that she cannot understand how a maid of honour can be the mother of several children. There is Mrs. Kirk, whose late husband killed Conway Seymour; Lady Cowper opposes her coming into the Princess's service, for did not Mrs. Kirk manage all that ugly affair between the Duke of Ormond and Lady Mary Vere, and conceal all that came of it? There was some prejudice against Mrs. Kirk, on Lady Cowper's part, for the ex-mistress of the Duke of Somerset and Lady Henrietta de Vere, as object in fortune and reputation as her sister, had once attempted to prevent the marriage of my Lady with the Lord Keeper, and had ogled him from their carriage as he passed, in his, to chapel, and had written love-letters to him, and slanderous letters of "Molly Clavering," and had altogether comported themselves like the worthless hussies that they were! Happily, there come sweeping through the gay throng ladies of stronger principles. The sole anxiety of one is lest her husband should go on beating her; but she might take comfort from the Venetian Ambassadress, who would not care for being chastized if her husband would only not beat her in the face; and upon this regard for her face only, King George cuts a very bad joke in very good French.

The age was certainly a plain-spoken one, whether ladies talked of their own or other ladies' husbands. The Duchess of Cleveland wants some lucrative post for her marital slip

of royalty, the Duke, and "the company laughed to think him fit for anything who is a natural fool." It was an age, however, in which a sense of nicety was growing. Lady Cowper did not, in her heart, thank the King for sending her part of a boar's head, of which he had partaken, and compares him with old Louis the Fourteenth, who "when he has a mind to make a great compliment to anybody bites a bit of sweetmeat with his gums (for he has no teeth), and sends the residue to those he would oblige." The relations between George the First and the Princess are playful rather than hostile in the early part of the Diary. Caroline accuses him of being lazy, and the King laughingly protests that he is at work from morning till night! The Prince of Wales is described as the pink of courtesy; he is flattered to the utmost by being taken for an Englishman, and praises the good qualities of our men and the charms of the women. Not so his German followers. "They fell into the violentest, silliest, ill-mannered invective against the English that ever was heard, and nothing could make M. Schutz believe that there was one handsome woman in England."

At this Court, the news of the Rebellion in Scotland alarmed only a few; to some it gave hopes; and Marlborough is accused of having sent troops northward under such orders that they could not arrive in time to succour those who were already there, and who were in peril. On the other hand, Argyle was charged with doing nothing, even by those who desired that he should not do much. When the prisoners were brought to London, from Preston, "with their arms tied, and their horses, whose brides were taken off, led each by a soldier," the mob beat warning-pans before them, and assailed them with a "thousand barbarous things, which some of the prisoners returned with spirit." They believed that King George would not dare to execute them; but it must be confessed that they did not lose their self-respect when they found their belief groundless. On the day the sentences were delivered, in Westminster Hall (Lady Cowper complains that her husband went without fee or reward for acting as Lord High Steward), "the Prince was there, and came home much touched with compassion." We do not find that this feeling had a beneficial effect for the doomed captives. Peers and peeresses were snubbed for interceding for them. Some of the condemned were allowed to escape. Of Lord Winton, who was anxious enough not to die, Lady Cowper succinctly remarks, "his natural character is that of a stubborn, illiterate, ill-bred brute. He has eight wives." The beheading and hanging did not sadden many of the gold-laced folks at Court. They amused themselves by inspecting the gags which the rebels had prepared for their prisoners, and thought themselves justified. "They go down the throat a great way, with a bend, and under that there is an iron spike that runs into the tongue if it is stirred, and the ends have screws that screw into the cheeks." In such way were the liberties of the people to be cherished by the Stuarts.

Among the most striking sketches in the Diary are those of the clergy. They are slight, yet telling. Lady Cowper notices, but does not name, a prelate who married an ugly person for the sake of pushing his way at Court, and who recommended that the water in which he baptized children should be bottled, as it was sanctified and therefore good for weak eyes. This prelate led a reluctant, Irish, naval captain to his library; but when the latter found himself in the well-stored wine-cellar, to which the prelate gave that title, he expressed his delight at the place itself, and the number

of books in *quarto*! There were prelates of another quality; Robinson, of London, for instance, who suspected the orthodoxy of the Princess of Wales, and offered to remove scruples which she would not have removed. "Send him away civilly!" she used to say; she thought it impertinent that even prelates should suppose she did not understand the Protestant religion fully. She was unfortunate in some of her preachers. "Dr. Dunstan," says the entry for April 1, 1716, "preached an intolerable dull sermon, to the degree of an opiate." The diarist's Jacobite spirit peeps out in the record of Linet, the Jacobite curate, who took the oaths in order to keep his preferment. "They choked him, for he actually died the next day, of no other disease but swearing to the Government."

The stage affords as useful illustration of the ways and opinions of life in this Diary as the Church. The actors were loyal. Doggett instituted the annual waterman's match for the coat and badge, to celebrate for ever the Hanoverian succession; and Wilkes readily, at the request of the Duke of Argyle, discharged his servant who had assaulted with his sword the colours at the post in Palace Yard. On February 14, 1715, there is much talk in the Princess's drawing-room touching her going to see Betterton's play the next day, 'The Wanton Wife.' Some ladies declare it unfit to be listened to; but, says Lady Cowper, "I had seen it once, and I believe there are few in town that had seen it so seldom, for it used to be a favourite play, and often bespoke by the ladies. I told this to the Princess, who resolved to venture going on my character of it." And with what result? "She liked it as well as any play she had seen, and it certainly is not more obscene than all comedies are. It were to be wished our stage were chaster; and I cannot but hope, now that it is under the State's direction, that it will mend." Steele did help to refine comedy by his 'Conscious Lovers,' in 1722; but Cibber had already made an effort in the same direction by his 'Careless Husband,' in 1704. Lady Cowper's criticisms, however, are just. She says of Etherege's 'Love in a Tub,' to see which she made up a ladies' party, for Johnson's benefit, that "nothing gives one a livelier idea of the dissoluteness of Charles the Second's Court than their relish for this play,"—which under George the First Lady Cowper relished too! Of Johnson, who acted Palmer, she says, "He is the best comedian this day upon the stage." She preferred the English drama to such French plays as she saw acted in the Haymarket, respecting which she remarked that she did not wonder at a people being slaves who could be amused by such stuff.

The concluding portion of the Diary shows Lady Cowper to have become an acknowledged Whig, which in fact she had been ever since her marriage. This part refers to the undignified squabbles and almost as undignified reconciliations of the chief members of the royal family, and the respective partisans. "They are all mad," she writes, "and for their own private ends will destroy all."

The following incident connected with the reconciliation of the King and Prince is a fair sample of the entries in the Diary:—

"I was called by the Princess into the closet to seal a letter to the Archbishop, who was entirely kept out of this. I wished the Prince joy and comfort of what had been doing. He embraced and kissed me five or six times, and with his usual heartiness when he means sincerely. He said he knew the part I took in all his good or ill fortune, and he knew my good heart so well, he was sure I was pleased with this. The Princess burst out into a loud laugh, and said, 'So! I think you two

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always kiss upon great occasions.' All the town, feignedly or unfeignedly, transported. I kissed Lord Cowper at coming home; said to him, 'Well, I thank God your head is your own, and that's more than one could be sure of two months ago.'

If King George could have had the Whigs back without his son, he would himself have been much more gratified than he was. While he is sulking, the attendants tell stories in the antechamber:—

"Mahomed entertained us with the praise of the late Queen of Prussia, sister to the King, who died at Hanover of two days' sickness, suspected of having been poisoned, before she left Berlin, with diamond powder, for when she was opened her stomach was so worn, that you could thrust your fingers through at any place, as did Mahomed. The King, he said, was in such sorrow, that he was five days without eating or drinking, or sleeping, but kept walking and wailing all the time, and by hitting his toes against the wainscot (which he ever does when he walks), he had worn out his shoes till his toes came out two inches at the foot. He refused to see anyone till Mahomed found the Duke of York in the outward room, and carried him in without asking leave. As soon as he saw the Duke of York, he flung his arms about his neck, and said, 'Quelle perte venons-nous de faire, mon frere!.....est-il possible que cette charmante femme nous puisse quitter en si peu de temps?' When his passion was a little over, they got him to bed, and so, by degrees, brought him to business again."

The Reconciliation Drawing Room again is well touched off:—

"At night in the drawing-room, though my face was swelled: it could not be put off. The King spoke not to the Prince nor none of his friends but the Duchess of Shrewsbury, who spoke once in vain; but the second time she said, whingeing, 'Je suis venue, Sire, pour faire ma cour, et je la veux faire.' It happened Lady Essex Robartes was in the circle when our folks came in, so they all kept at the bottom of the room, for fear of her, which made the whole thing look like two armies drawn up in battle array; for the King's court was all at the top of the room, behind the King, and the Prince's court behind him. The Prince looked down, and behaved prodigious well. The King cast an angry look that way every now and then; and one could not help thinking 't was like a little dog and a cat—whenever the dog stirs a foot, the cat sets up her back, and is ready to fly at him. Such a crowd was never seen, for not only curiosity but interest had brought it together. It had been used to keep the drawing-rooms so empty for some time, there was hardly six women at once, to show the necessity of a reconciliation, and that the people were disgusted."

At a subsequent gathering at St. James's, Lady Cowper says—

"There was Kent, Newcastle, Bolton, Kingston, Roxburgh, and Craggs. The Duke of Bolton's tongue was out, as when we left the court, and I can't but remark that the only things I found as we left them was his tongue lolling out of his mouth, and Lady E. R. (Essex Robartes) standing in the very place of the circle in the drawing-room where I left her."

This event brought smaller circumstances in its train; for example:—

"Craggs had been with the princess, and makes many professions and tells many lies. He says he was not for taking the children from the Princess. He said the quarrel had been made by under-servants, who had reported abundance of things, which they said were true; that for the ministers, he would answer that they had never done any such things; that their complaint against the Prince was, that he spoiled and opposed the King's affairs; and they used to say to the King that the Prince's friends were like a battalion that broke through all their measures: 'And perhaps,' says he, 'I myself have been one of the foremost to say it, it being true.' She said, 'I was told you had condescended so low as to call me a b—h; at which he began a volley of oaths and curses of the falseness of the assertion, for so long a time, and

with so much vehemence, that she said to him: 'Fie! Mr. Craggs; you renounce God like a woman that's caught in the fact.' He talked of sending the C. home, but was not clear in the manner, nor anything."

At the birthday gathering, the grand final scene of universal benevolence was expected to occur, but this was the character of it:—

"At night we all went in the same train. The Duke of Newcastle had got drunk for our sins; so the Princess's ladies had no places, but stood in the heat and crowd all the night. The Duchess of Shrewsbury downright scolded aloud about it, and he told her, for conclusion, that places were provided for the Princess's family, which they did not keep, but that ladies of the town came and took them. 'T was not his fault; and he could not turn out the ladies of the town for us. There was so great a crowd, and we were so ill used, that four of us went away, and left only Lady Dorset in waiting. It was plain we were to be used thus; and I am almost tempted to think it was also one of the doughty articles of reconciliation. Kendal and Kielmansegg very civil to me. Newcastle stood before me both morning and night. If I had not seen his face, I should have known it had been him, it being his peculiar ever to turn his back upon those he has any obligations to."

This is smart, but the last entry is not less so, in illustration of Caroline's ideas and her lady's mode of commenting on them:—

"When Mrs. Wake came to take her leave, before the Archbishop went his visitation, she said to Mrs. Wake, 'Our children we shall have, and the Regency they promise us, but the last I don't believe; and I tell you naturally, my dear Mrs. Wake, I will venture my nose we shan't have it.' I was pulling on her gloves, and said, 'Yes, Madam; if your Highness had thirty noses you might venture them all without the least danger to them.'"

This was in July, 1720. Soon after this epoch the ex-Lord Chancellor and ex-Lady-in-Waiting became a simple country couple, divorced for ever from Court pursuits. The royal family squabbles had something to do with their retirement; but in the latter they looked forward to a long enjoyment, and they were disappointed, as is the lot of weary labourers. Lord Cowper died in 1723. In his Lady's dressing-room had hung, for thirteen years, Kneller's portrait of him, "in the same posture that the dear fellow watched me so many weeks in my great illness." She had not long space of time wherein to contemplate this picture or to dwell on the dear memories connected with it. Her appetite, mind and body rapidly weakened. She would speak of her husband as if he were living; she would ask for him and expect him home. If the reality of his death flashed across her, she despaired as if the grief were new; and, four months after her husband, she died of a broken heart.

The public will be grateful for this record of history, from her own hand. It is of rare value, illustrating, as it does, a period in the early times of the House of Brunswick, or that part of the House that was quarrelling with its head, which had not hitherto been so closely depicted as we find it in this Diary.

Seven Months' Residence in Russian Poland in 1863. By the Rev. Fortescue L. M. Anderson, B.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Anderson is one of those men who have had greatness thrust upon them. When he left the tranquil walks of Bonn, to pay an agreeable and instructive visit to his pupil, Count Bisping, in Lithuania, he little dreamed of the turmoil into which he would be flung, of the excitement which he was destined to produce, and of the fame which he was about to acquire. The stream of his life had hitherto flowed peacefully along,

making, no doubt, a music in a quiet place, but unheard by the busy outer world; now the rapids were close at hand, where it was to be whirled over rasping shoals and jagged rocks, not without painful struggles and complainings audible to many ears. For him were messages to hurry along countless miles of wires,—for him were despatches to be indignantly penned and anxiously discussed; spies and policemen, generals and governors were about to unite in persecuting him; consuls and ambassadors were doomed to wrangle over his body; his words were destined to figure in state papers, and his memory to be enshrined in the archives of the Foreign Office. We are decidedly of opinion that Mr. Anderson ought to be grateful to the Russian authorities at Grodno for raising him to so proud an eminence. Serious inconveniences, no doubt, attended his exaltation; but if we weigh his punishment against his reward, the balance will surely be found in favour of the latter. Into the one scale we must throw an ignominious search, an illegal imprisonment, a fetid cell, uneatable bread, undrinkable whisky, and, worst of all, an army of bugs. The other scale at first flies high into the air; but when there are heaped upon it the glory of semi-martyrdom, the delight of instantaneous distinction, the weight of ambassadorial remonstrance, the effect of Foreign Office eloquence, and the crowning satisfaction of a correspondence with Earl Russell, the scale rapidly descends, and the index marks the preponderance of pleasure over pain.

But although we may fairly congratulate Mr. Anderson on his incarceration, we cannot avoid shuddering over the probable fate of his fellow prisoners. If the Russian authorities behaved towards a suspected Englishman with the brutality described in this narrative, it is easy to imagine the cruelty with which they would treat a compromised Pole. It may be perfectly true that Col. Lebedeff keeps the Wilna prisons in good order, and takes care that the captives under his rule are spared unnecessary torments; but the minor officials who infest Lithuania are less likely to follow in his footsteps than to attempt to ingratiate themselves with Mouravieff by adding to the misery of a class which that General would be glad to exterminate. If Mr. Anderson had taken a few ordinary precautions, or had even yielded to his fate with a better grace, we do not think that he would have been put to so much discomfort; but no precautions, no cheerfulness or tact, can save the unhappy Polish victim on whom the Russian informer has set his fatal mark. For him no friends can intercede, no ambassador will interfere. Not only for a few days, but for weeks, months, perhaps years, will he be condemned to the horrors of a loathsome cell; and when at last he is released from it, he will have little prospect before him beyond that of a weary journey to a place of life-long banishment. In the present state of affairs in Lithuania no man is safe for a single day. A proprietor who absents himself from his estates is ruthlessly stripped of them, and a resident landlord is at the mercy of any discontented peasant who is ready to win an enticing reward by a few false oaths. The charge brought against Mr. Anderson rested on the authority of two informers, who swore that they had seen him in an insurgent camp, where he was conversing in Polish and distributing arms. There was not a word of truth in the accusation, but it was in vain that he attempted to prove his innocence. Very small, indeed, would have been the chance of escape for a Pole who found himself in a similar position.

It was on the 7th of September that Mr. Anderson was arrested. He had spent some time at Count Bisping's country-seat, and after

a few days' visit to Grodno was leaving that city, when he and the Count were stopped at the passport office. After their boxes had been examined the travellers were ordered to undress. Count Bisping obeyed at once, but Mr. Anderson refused, making the following speech, with indignant emphasis, no doubt, on the noble words he has italicized:—

"I have told you already that you may do what you like. I have no means of preventing you; but I shall certainly not do anything to assist you in the infliction of an insult against which I protest. I have here my English passport, bearing the signature and seal of Lord Russell; and if you look at it, you will see that it requires, in the Name of the Queen of England, all those whom it may concern, to allow me to pass freely without let or hindrance, and to afford me every assistance and protection of which I may stand in need. Do you suppose that these words have no meaning? or that I shall quietly suffer you or any man to trample under foot the authority which they assert?"

As Mr. Anderson would not undress himself, two soldiers performed the operation for him. When he had been searched, he was told to put on his clothes, but he again refused, exclaiming, "No, I shall do nothing. You have brought me into this condition, by what I regard as most unjust conduct. I shall leave you to get me out of it as you can." The idea of a hero maintaining his dignity by refusing to put on his coat has at least the merit of novelty. A servant's assistance having been obtained, and Mr. Anderson having been re-dressed, he and Count Bisping were conveyed to prison. After an interview with the governor, a man of forbidding aspect, "his face of the worst Russian type, his hair red, and his features coarse and deeply marked with small pox," the friends were separated, and Mr. Anderson was locked up in a filthy cell. For supper he was given "a lump of coarse black bread and a bowl of thin and very greasy gruel, which gave forth a most unsavoury odour," and which it was impossible to taste, and he was then left to himself. The bed of course swarmed with vermin, a prisoner was moaning loudly in the next cell, and it is easy to believe that the night seemed to pass very slowly away:—

"About four o'clock in the morning, the first streaks of dawn began to be discerned through the crevices of the boarded window; and, at the same time, I heard the sentries relieving guard. I rose about five, and searched in vain for any water or basin. The cell contained only two beds, two tables, two chairs, and a large stove. The sheets upon the beds were coarse and filthy dirty; and I was glad I had not trusted myself between them. The mattress was stuffed with pigs' bristles. In the door of my cell was a little round eye-hole, through which, as soon it was day-light, the sentry peeped to see how I was getting on: and I took the liberty, whilst I was dressing, of pinning a card in front of it."

After breakfast, a meal which he was able to enjoy, thanks to the kindness of Count Bisping's friends in the city, he was summoned to an examination before the authorities; the master of the Jewish school being appointed to act as interpreter. His letters and manuscript sermons were carefully inspected. Twice the Jew imagined that he had made a discovery, for he stumbled upon the words "unhappy Poland" and "Roossians." He immediately "threw up his hands at this, as though he had found great spoil, and ran eagerly to the Commissioners, with the letter in his hand, pointing with his dirty finger to the phrase." The Commissioners also seemed prepared to triumph, but Mr. Anderson was able to give a satisfactory explanation of this and of other suspicious circumstances. When the examination was over, he asked for permission to communicate with the

English ambassador at St. Petersburg and the consul at Warsaw, but his request was peremptorily refused. The next day, however, a change took place in the demeanour of his judges, and they allowed him to write to the English authorities, but would not permit him to telegraph to them. Another day and night were spent by Mr. Anderson in prison, but on the 10th of September he was removed to the house of the *chef de police*. On his way thither he was informed by the governor of a fact which accounted for the change in his treatment. Three Englishmen had arrived in Grodno; the Rev. W. G. Clark, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. W. Lloyd Birkbeck, Fellow of Downing College, and a gentleman whose name was Russianized in the orderly-book into something like "Duyenow." To their unremitting efforts Mr. Anderson owed his release. They plied the governor with arguments, and, when those failed, they communicated the facts of the case to Lord Napier at St. Petersburg and Col. Staunton at Warsaw. Lord Napier lost no time in interfering. "I think (says Mr. Anderson) that I received from his Lordship, from first to last, not less than nine or ten communications by post or telegraph; informing me of the steps he had taken on my behalf, assuring me of his determination to do all he could for my protection; and exhorting me to the exercise of patience." Some exercise of this virtue was, indeed, necessary, for though Mr. Anderson was now treated with kindness, yet the order for his release did not arrive till the 28th of September. He was then allowed to go away, an unnecessary promise having been exacted from him that he would not attempt to enter the Russian empire again, and a Cossack being sent to look after him till he reached the frontier. So ends the story of his captivity.

The rest of the book is occupied by an account of his visit to Count Bisping's country-seat and a description of the neighbourhood and its inhabitants. It contains some interesting anecdotes which were related to him by his acquaintances, but his own observations are not of any great value. It was scarcely worth his while to enlarge upon the fact that, after a dinner at which he assisted, the guests uttered "words indicative of their wish that the food of which they had partaken might be blessed," and to inform us that "Shakespeare, who had described most things, and always better than any other man, has given, perhaps, the most emphatic expression to the thought upon which this custom rests, when he represents Macbeth as saying,

Now, good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both!"

And when he loses a gorge-hook while trolling for pike, and recovers it from a dead fish some days afterwards, we are not surprised that he recollects the story of Polycrates and his ring; but we are not interested in hearing that "the incident would hardly fail to remind me, as it did, of the story which has been told with such inimitable simplicity by Herodotus, and sung in immortal verse by Schiller." Had all the book resembled its early chapters it would have offered little attraction to the reader, but as its author was fortunate enough to have an imprisonment to describe, he has been able to render its second part interesting.

Sessional Papers of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1863. (J. H. & J. Parker.)

THE Institute of British Architects was incorporated in the seventh year of William the Fourth, having been founded, we believe, as early as 1834. From the labours and experience of a period of nearly thirty years we may natu-

rally expect important results, and our anticipations are fully justified by the appearance of the interesting volume now before us.

It may be as well to mention in this place that certain causes, probably of a financial nature, have operated up to the present time to prevent the publication, in a regular series, of the papers of the Institute of British Architects. The enormous cost of illustration must always render the issue of architectural publications a more onerous task than that of ordinary works. In 1842, the Institute gave to the world a beautiful but very costly volume, which must have had a serious effect upon the corporate finances. From that time to 1849 the Papers were not printed at all. From 1849 to 1853 a summary was printed; from 1853 to 1862 the Papers were printed in full, for the use of the members; and, at length, in 1863, the Institute resolved once more to issue boldly from its retirement, and to give to the public the advantage of its investigations and discussions. One of the papers claiming our special attention is that of Mr. Street, 'On the Restoration of St. Michael's, Penkevel, Cornwall,' a church which, it appears, was so favoured a resort for pilgrims in the fourteenth century that forty days' indulgences were granted by several foreign bishops to all who should attend the said church at certain specified seasons. The history of St. Michael's has been investigated by Mr. Street with extraordinary diligence; and his paper contains some useful rules for church restoration, as distinguished from other branches of the architect's function. Mr. Street remarks, in conclusion, that true architecture is "best for everything, and easy of adaptation to every want"; but that those who restore and re-arrange churches have a special duty to perform—namely, to "study not only our architectural history, but somewhat also of our ecclesiastical system." It would be difficult to dispute these positions, and we may say, once for all, that throughout the papers of the Institute we find, at every step, convincing evidence of the fact that a good architect must not be an architect only, but a well-read, thoughtful, and accomplished man.

Mr. J. H. Parker's account of the Church of St. Stephen, in the "Abbaie aux Hommes," at Caen, is a curious and interesting analysis. This building was consecrated at several different periods; and from an elaborate and persevering investigation of details of workmanship. Mr. Parker is enabled to divide the Norman part of the church into three portions, which he concludes to have been built at as many dates. The third portion is the vault of the nave, which was substituted for a wooden roof, about the middle of the twelfth century, a change involving the introduction of half-barrel vaulting into the aisles, to bear the thrust, and a complete re-modelling of the clerestory, to make room for the start of the vaulting ribs. Mr. Parker's plan is ingeniously conceived and carefully worked out, and his theory receives a strong corroboration from the fact that large donations were made to the Abbey at three distinct periods, which precisely correspond with the architectural character of the alleged alterations. From this paper, and the discussion which followed it, we are put in possession of one or two noteworthy facts relating to our neighbours across the Channel:—1. That the French are apt to improve their finest buildings "off the face of the earth" by over-restoration; 2. That the French architects are mightily addicted to scraping; 3. That Caen stone is not what it used to be. We feel sure that these strictures will be received with good humour, for architects are not a quarrelsome race; and we shall be very ready,

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on our side of the Channel, to listen to any criticism of our own proceedings and resources from which useful lessons may be derived. It is evident, from the cordiality with which M. Texier's excellent papers on the recently-discovered Remains of Perga in Pamphylia were received in Conduit Street, that our communications with the energetic architects of the empire are pretty sure to be of an amicable character.

The contribution of Dr. Whewell, 'On Analogies between Architecture and the other Fine Arts,' is of a philosophical and speculative character, and has for its main subject the proposition that architecture is an "imitative art." We shall venture to make a few remarks on this rather fanciful question. Let us first consider why sculpture and painting are called imitative arts, and inquire whether architecture is imitative in the same sense. The function of sculpture is to represent, in solid material, the forms of natural objects or of geometrical combinations. In statuary, in the carved work on friezes and tympana, in the foliage of capitals, we have natural objects, and in mouldings, string-courses, twisted and clustered shafts, and the like, we have a mixture of round, angular and elliptical forms. The more closely we adhere to original models the nearer we are to High Art. Thus caricature is Low Art, and Hindoo and other oriental idols are usually works of Low Art, because they are mere distortions of the original figure of man, which should be shown as nature made it. Thus, too, the carved ornaments of savages are generally of a low character, although the talent and perseverance of the workman may produce individual specimens of great beauty. The further we go from reality the lower we get in the scale; and if we reject models altogether, we have no Art left. If this proposition be disputed, let any man take a block of stone, and hack it about at his pleasure with a chisel; if he resolves to make something entirely free from any natural or mathematical form, the world, with one consent, will call the result of his labours, not an original shape, but a shapeless mass. With painting it is pretty much the same thing. The ancient Briton who daubed himself all over with woad was not an artist; neither is the house-painter when he covers a whole room with uniform colour. But the South Sea Islander, with his delicate and regular tattooing, is an artist of an humble type, and so is the house-painter when he picks out the cornice with gold and pink, or makes any arrangement in which the aid of form is invoked to give birth to effect. A random dash of colour on a wall is not Art; a shapeless rock painted or drawn may be Art, but it is so merely because the mind has been exercised to produce on flat canvas an imitation of the rough and jagged thing that is found in nature.

Hence sculpture and painting are essentially imitative arts; but the same reasoning does not seem to apply to architecture, or even to music. Music is not intended to copy any sounds which we hear in the woods or fields. A Paganini may imitate squalling cats, or a Richardson may mimic the twittering of birds; but these are mere tricks, and it is purely by accident that such tricks have become connected with music. Music would still be music, unchanged and unchangeable, if there were no violins or flutes in existence or possibility; yet cats and canary-birds could not be imitated on the French horn or trombone. Dr. Whewell tells us that "music imitates the voices of human emotion and passion by tones taken from a definite scale of sounds;" but we should say that the passion and emotion are not imitated, but merely accompanied. The swelling of musical

waves is a scientific fact, not a process invented or constructed to reproduce anything known before. It is only from a natural yearning for analogies that we compare it to the expression of human feeling, and it is by a sort of conventional understanding that we call soft music tender, loud and steadily rhythmical passages heroic, minor phrases melancholy, and the like.

Let us now come back to our own particular subject. Architecture is, in the strict sense of the word, the art and science of raising complicated and handsome buildings; and the Germans are quite right in calling it *Baukunst*. The mere construction of a building is, for the most part, if not entirely, a work of science; but in ordering the disposition of parts which makes it a *handsome building*, there is an opportunity of showing taste and exercising artistic discrimination, and it is thus that architecture assumes the dignity of an art. So far the architect has drawn no inspiration from nature. The formation of his ground-plan, his elevation, his roof, his gables, has nothing to do with nature. They may be geometrically shaped for scientific reasons, but the different parts are constructed by science to suit necessity or convenience; and architecture, as an art, has nothing to do but to group and arrange them tastefully and judiciously.

It is plain, therefore, that architecture proper has not for its object, like sculpture and painting, the imitation of forms external to itself. The ornamentation of buildings involves an appeal necessarily to the sister art of sculpture, and frequently, if not necessarily, to that of painting. As Prof. Donaldson, President of the Institute, observed, architecture cannot very well exist without the other arts. But as soon as the architect shapes a moulding in a doorway to obviate the bareness of the splay, he invokes the aid of sculpture, and the imitation introduced in this and any other ornament belongs to the art that brings it in, and not to architecture proper.

The reasoning of Dr. Whewell is rather singular, and may be explained by one or two brief illustrations. Let us imagine a pier in a Gothic church surrounded by several shafts. The central pier and the shafts are *supposed* to support each its own burden, and to be, as it were, a distinct stick or pole extending from floor to roof. But it is not really so; a certain length of the pier and shafts together is carved in one solid block or built up in horizontal courses. Another length is added, and another, until the requisite height is attained. Thus the pier and its several shafts have not really any separate existence, and neither pier nor shaft is monolithic from top to bottom. The apparent group thus formed is merely an imitation of an actual group of monoliths which would have been honestly used by a bygone generation. Again, in Grecian Doric the actual stone edifice is an imitation of a primeval wooden building, the architraves representing the horizontal beams, the triglyphs the ends of the joists, &c. Such is the origin of Doric forms as alleged by Vitruvius; and apart from this, the mere form of a column is sufficient, according to Dr. Whewell, to show that, while consisting of several pieces, it is intended as an imitation of a single upright support. We would venture to suggest that as soon as the separate existence of the pier and shafts becomes unnecessary for the purposes of construction, the shape of the quasi-group takes the character of an ornamental moulding, and we are transported at once from the regions of architecture to those of sculpture. We may add, that all human progress comes by gradual development, and that in every branch of knowledge we first copy, and then improve upon, the works of our predecessors.

Every human performance is imitative in this sense.

We have devoted so much space to the papers already mentioned that we can only allude slightly to one or two of the remaining contributions. That of the Rev. J. L. Petit, 'On the Abbeys of Ireland,' is valuable as rescuing from oblivion some interesting buildings long since ruined and fast hastening to decay, and the paper of Prof. Willis, 'On the Crypt and Chapter-House of Worcester,' describes a structure which is very peculiar in its character, and in some points probably quite unique. Mr. Lightly's paper, 'On the Principles of Church Decoration,' is an essay of general interest and utility. It contains a careful enumeration of almost every ancient and modern mode of rendering the floor, walls, and roof of a church ornamental, together with canons of taste, and general maxims as to the juxtaposition of colours and the circumstances under which each particular kind of work should be used. The nature of the subject enables Mr. Lightly to dispense in a great measure with technical language, and his paper may therefore be read with pleasure and advantage even by those who are not acquainted with architectural details.

The volume is copiously illustrated, and will be found instructive to the student, suggestive to the practised architect, and acceptable as an elegant addition to the library of the non-professional reader.

RELIGIOUS BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie. By Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Dean of Ely. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.; London, Bell & Daldy.)

Bishop Mackenzie was a good man, who laid his life on the altar of Duty;—one whose name will not be forgotten by those who conceive that missionary enterprise is the best and most fruitful field of a Christian priest's usefulness. Persons, again, who view the question from the other side of the shield, and may be disposed to dwell on the fanaticism which has indulged its own enthusiasms, while professing to proselytize others,—or on the utter disproportion of the results to the means wasted in the labours of high-hearted and self-sacrificing men,—will still have no hesitation in subscribing to the epithet, and in giving honest respect to the memory of Mackenzie, be their reserves of private judgment what they may.

He seems to us to have been an eminent example of the influence and the charm which sweetness of temper and singleness of heart can exercise, without any brilliancy of genius being commingled with them. When at Cambridge, he was principally remarkable as a mathematician. He was "rather defective," wrote an elder sister, who stood in a mother's stead to him and was obviously an admirable and superior woman, "in imagination." "His turn of opinion," she goes on to say, "is calculating, and naturally his observation is directed only to subjects giving food for such reflections. Fine mountain views he admires when pointed out, but they do not of themselves strike him. He himself told me in the most simple *naïve* manner, 'Only think of my stupidity; when I went to the top of one of the high hills near Inverie, I quite forgot to look at the view which I went on purpose to see; but I just sat down a little and ate my cake, and came down again.'" Was there not some confusion here?—too great a haste in classification—too entire a forgetfulness that without some feeling for the science of numbers the most exquisite sense for poetry cannot exist? What if numbers represent Duty (in man's world of practical action), and poetry Aspiration? This speculation has often and again

recurred to us importunately, when we have seen the real and the ideal pitted one against the other, whereas, in place of being antagonists, they are complements. At all events, some show of its plausibility may be seen in this very book. That missionary service is what may be called imaginative ministerial occupation few will doubt. There is involved in it something of the discoverer, of the pioneer, of him who yearns for what is distant, and shadowy, and strange;—and practical as Mackenzie was (at home patiently, excellently practical), it is clear to us that the compass which regulated the career of his life pointed that way. When it was represented to him that help was wanted in South Africa, his immediate response, "Then I will go, if no one else will," was a noble answer, prompted by the sense of duty, but some little, too, by the impulse of poetry stirring in his nature. For Duty without Poetry to counterbalance, or, it may be, to hearten her, might have reasoned, "Can I do more good by going or by staying?"

Be the above distinction super-subtle or the reverse, there can be no doubt of the unselfishness and high-heartedness of him whose "works and days" are here chronicled. While Mackenzie was fulfilling his duties as a Cambridge tutor, he nevertheless took on himself a great weight of parish-work diligently and cheerfully, visited the aged inmates of an almshouse, to their great comfort, because "no one else would go," and unsparingly devoted the best of his best energies to duties from which a less truly good man might have turned away as being obscure and wearisome. But that his mind was not altogether at rest may be distinctly inferred from the instant readiness with which he embraced the idea of missionary service when it presented itself. The idea seems to have run in the family blood; since he was joined in his African labours by two sisters, whose notes and diaries make it obvious that theirs was no holiday-work, but one which could not have been carried through without steady, predominant generous aspiration, as well as sense of duty. A few fragments from the letters of his helpmates will suffice to display this:—

"Dear Charles is leading a very wearing-out and rather unsatisfactory life at present, both to himself and his horse (which is however in much the worse condition of the two), but I hope it will soon come to an end. We are preparing to join him at the Umhlali, which is forty miles from Durban, and fifty from Umhlali. He has five services on Sunday, and one of them is eighteen miles from another; these eighteen miles he has to ride hurriedly in the mid-day sun, and for the last several weeks he has ridden to the Umhlali on Saturday, and returned here on Monday: this he does not like, as it interferes with his parish-work of visiting, but at present it is absolutely necessary. I hope at the Umhlali he will have more time for writing, for I have a letter which he began to Mr. M.— last August, and he will not be able to finish it for this mail. I must make you a plan of our house when we are settled there; we are each to sleep in a round bee-hive Kafir hut, but Charles is indulging me with a small window of four little panes. I told him I had never heard of a kitchen, or any place except the sitting-room, where our dinner could be cooked: so he said, 'O! a cook-house can be put up in half a day: there is no difficulty in that.' Whenever we discuss whether it will be feasible to stow away things, such as boxes, books, &c., Charles always says, 'O! we can sling a shelf from the roof for them,' which has grown into slinging the articles themselves; and to-day, when we were admiring my beautiful gilt vase, Charles suggested that it should be made a substitute for a chandelier." * * "I saw (says Miss Alice Mackenzie in one of her letters) a small scorpion for the first time on Sun-

day. I could not help laughing when my sister, who was looking at it, said to the Archdeacon, 'It is not so large as that which I found upon your whiskers.' It is a curious specimen of our manner of life here that the frequent breaking of glasses and cups is apt to leave us short. Yesterday Mrs. A.— said to me after dinner, 'I have only two wine-glasses: all the rest are broken.' To which I answered, 'We have only one; our last but one was broken yesterday.' A tiger-cat has visited us two nights and carried off a hen, the last of the three we took such care of in London, and another great pet, a cock of the Spanish kind. * * Here we are (writes Miss Mackenzie), settled for the present at our new quarters, and very funny ones they are. Mr. Adams, who has been our only visitor, and who was helping me to shut a drawer, was in despair at my room, and said it was only fit for lumber. Alice is in a Kafir hut, an oval-shaped one, with a grey Kafir blanket hung up at the doorway, and an open space for a window, which when she is cold she fills up with a plaid. Both door and window are ordered; but nothing in this colony is done in a hurry. The ground of her hut is the earth, covered with mats. The Archdeacon's hut has only the framework made, and I don't know why the Kafirs are not thatching it. He sleeps for the present on the sofa in the sitting-room (an iron bed, with a chintz covering over it). It is not a large room; about 12 feet square. * * The rest of our house is a long room, about 28 feet by 12. This is the church of the district, till another is built, and Charles uses the sitting-room as a vestry, and enters the church by a door opening from it. The congregation have a door for themselves. There are two verandah-rooms. Mine is about 5 feet by 10, and Jessie's, which is also the pantry, about 5 feet by 20. They are very rough indeed, and what is worse, the roof slopes less than the church; so they do not keep out the rain: but we have still two months of dry weather to reckon upon; and I am so thankful to have mine, for it has an opening at the top of the wall to the church, for the sake of ventilation; but when I am ill and in bed I can join in the service in the church." In the same letter there is the following notice of the Archdeacon's work:—"At present I fear there will be no change. His Sunday labours are very intense. He has short early Kafir prayers, then breakfast at half-past seven. Full service at the camp, for the soldiers, at nine. It is about two miles off. As soon as he comes back the congregation is assembling here, and his horse is saddled for him to mount as soon as service is over. He has another service at Mount Moreland, about sixteen miles off, at three P.M. In coming here he showed us the spot where his horse always knows he may walk instead of trotting, to allow him to eat his dinner of sandwiches. This ride in the hot sun is very knocking up, both for him and his horse. He told us he was in similar circumstances to Elijah, as the brook he used to drink from was now dried up. His horse is again ready for him when this service is over, and he rides to Verulam, either four or six miles, I forget which, where he has service at six P.M. in Mr. —'s house. He goes to sup with a kind Dutch lady, and spends the night with Mr. —. This is Monday, and it is getting dark, and he has not returned, and he tells us perhaps he may not always return home till Tuesday, but do parish visiting work at that end of his parish while he is there."

The book is full of matter such as the above; and winds up with the sorrowful death of the good man, who rashly braved the fatigues and the perils of a pestilential climate, in his advocacy of what he believed to be the cause of Truth and Righteousness.

The glory dies not, and the grief is past.

In every respect, and to every class of readers, here is a memoir to be commended, and especially among biographies of its family, for its entire absence of that sectarian spirit which approaches so perilously near to what is called, in the vulgar tongue, "cant."

Edward Irving: a Review. Reprinted from *The New Englander* of July and October, 1863. (Edinburgh, Laurie.)

THAT an epoch which has brought to light the speculations (or call them rather, calculations) of a Colenso and a Renan, should also bring out a reprint of the mystical correspondence of 'Le Philosophe Inconnu,' and, as here, display a revival of curiosity and interest in the career of that singular enthusiast, Edward Irving, may seem to some a fact including a paradox. It is not so. Extremes produce extremes in the direction of faith, in the expression of thought, in the employment of analysis, in the selection of illustration. Doubt will rise up and cross-examine whenever Dogmatism (no matter how robed, or stoled, or cowled) is too daring in its exactions, and *vice versa*. We do not, however, see the necessity for this reprint of two articles from *The New Englander*, an "American tri-monthly periodical," on Mrs. Oliphant's interesting book. No new light is thrown on the brilliant, sad, fruitless career of the redoubtable Scottish orator. The American reviewer would question our last epithet, since he is among the enthusiasts who see no incompleteness or aberration in Irving's late proceedings, though some of them appear to persons of a reverential spirit fearful, and calculated to bring disorder, scandal and discouragement into every sanctuary which they pervaded. He does not admit his hero to have been among the meteors who scare and astound mankind, leaving little trace behind them save confusion,—but numbers him among those bright and beneficent luminaries in whose light there is guidance, and whose warmth ripens and fertilizes all it embraces. So be it. To re-open the question here is not possible: there being no novelty, we repeat, in the volume to justify us in so doing.

The Mother of the Wesleys: a Biography. By the Rev. John Kirk. (Tresidder.)

THIS family portrait is executed with some spirit and finish; though the memorials from which it is painted are neither numerous nor rich. A large part of the public disposed for such grave reading will, possibly, find the effect impressive rather than attractive. Susanna Wesley was a conscientious and intelligent woman; but her lot was not cast in the smooth places of life, and she seems to have possessed that decision approaching to hardness of character fitted for, and possibly fostered by, difficulty and adversity. A woman with softer graces would not have made so valuable a wife for a poor clergyman, so strenuous a teacher of the large family of children she bore him, so sound a counsellor to her illustrious son; but she might have inspired more love, if less confidence. The details of her maiden life, as the daughter of Dr. Annesley, make it evident that there was more vigour than tenderness in her nature. She was cradled, so to say, in that atmosphere of religious controversy which the events of the seventeenth century were sure to breed in the houses of dissenting clergymen, but she seems to have loved the air she breathed, and, while she was yet a girl, to have studied, examined, judged for herself. In other respects her education, for the times, was fair and liberal. Tradition has represented her as beautiful, but this Mr. Kirk disputes, and, as the portrait of her as an aged woman here shows, we think, with good reason. The larger part of her married life was spent in that Epworth parsonage, in the rude and remote Isle of Axholme, which has become one of our historic sites. Its main events,—the struggles of her husband with narrow means, the rugged nature of many of their neighbours, the fre-

quent fires by which their property was wasted, the mysterious noises which figure so prominently in all collections of supernatural narratives, and the iron discipline of a household which we must conceive to have been a joyless one,—have been long familiar to the public. The manner in which her children were trained is dwelt on with great unction by her biographer, whose own tendencies possibly incline towards what is stern and ascetic in domestic rule and governance. Susanna Wesley's methods answered better with her sons than with her daughters. The latter, who appear to have all of them possessed talent, were, as a sisterhood, unlucky in their marriages. Such glimpses as we have received of them in other memoirs and biographies (Boswell's notice of "lean, preaching Mrs. Hall" not forgotten) do not give us an impression of their possessing those qualities which win love and make home happy. How shall it be otherwise with those brought up by monitors who hold so many pleasant recreations to be mere snares and sins? How hard is it for those who have original fancies and wills of their own to hold on their way, which man hath narrowed, without falling into hypocrisy or moody discontent! We owe too many admirable benefits to the Nonconformists not to hold them, as a body, in high esteem; but that many a faithful heart has been crushed and many an upright nature warped by their severities is sadly true,—and we think it could be illustrated (even on Mr. Kirk's showing) from the story of the daughters of Susanna Wesley.

Ideography: a Dissertation on the Possibility and Facility of Forming a General System of Writing, by means of which all Nations may Understand each other without knowing each other's Language.—[*L'Ideographie: Mémoire, &c., par Don Sinibaldo De Mas*]. (Williams & Norgate.)

Sir W. Armstrong, in his inaugural address at the last meeting of the British Association, expressed surprise and regret that, notwithstanding the many improvements of modern times in the communication of intelligence and thought, our present mode of writing is not more free from imperfection than was that in use centuries ago. What he desires is a set of symbols which will enable us to communicate with each other more rapidly, and at the same time more distinctly, by writing. The problem which the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of China has undertaken to solve in the publication before us is of a different character and a wider scope. His aim is to introduce a medium of communication which may be to all nations something like what the Latin language once was to the learned in all parts of western Europe, and what written Chinese is at the present day to the inhabitants of the various provinces of China, Japan, Cochin China, and Tonquin, where languages are spoken so different in sound that those who speak them cannot understand each other in conversation, though they can carry on discussions—as our author has repeatedly witnessed—with pencil and paper. He considers it ridiculous to doubt the possibility of our doing in Europe what five hundred millions of Asiatics so far inferior to us are doing every day. Even granting this, it does not prove the possibility, still less the facility, as he maintains, of inventing and bringing into general use a completely new written language. He himself abandons the idea of attempting to create a universal spoken language, both on account of the difficulty of the task, and the impossibility of securing the general adoption of the language, even if it were made ready

to hand. It appears to us that these two fatal objections apply with scarcely less force to his present effort. He has certainly proved the possibility of constructing a system of written communication capable of use, to a certain extent, because he has actually accomplished the feat, so far as to express the first hundred and fifty lines of Virgil's *Æneid* in his proposed language. But he is greatly mistaken if he thinks he has proved the facility of the task. Even to understand what he has done is no easy matter, and the labour of doing it must have been immense. None can comprehend, still less acquire, his system of writing, who are not well versed in language, and acquainted with, at least, the elements of logic. We leave our readers to judge whether this in itself is not sufficient to prove the hopeless impracticability of the scheme. Comparatively few will ever be able, and still fewer willing, to make any use of it.

We may just state that the method proposed consists in employing musical notes in different positions on the staff to represent radical notions, with sundry strokes, curves and dots, to indicate the various modifications of these ideas; so that a page of the new writing presents very much the same appearance as a page of printed music. The symbols denote not sounds, but ideas; and the language is therefore a representation of thought, not of speech—in fact, a very elaborate and complicated system of hieroglyphics. It is scarcely necessary to say we regard the work rather as an ingenious curiosity than as of any practical value.

The Life of Jesus—[*Das Leben Jesu für das deutsche Volk*, bearbeitet von David Friedrich Strauss]. (Leipzig, Brockhaus; London, Dulau & Co.)

THE appearance of this book so soon after that of M. Renan on the same subject is a remarkable phenomenon in the world of theology. The writer of it is no obscure person. He is the adventurous critic who startled the theologians of Germany twenty-nine years ago by the first edition of his *Life of Jesus*, and called forth a host of replies, some of them proceeding from the ablest scholars in that country. Since that time he has not been idle, but has quietly watched the progress of thought in his own land, publishing occasional works bearing the characteristic stamp of the same mind. There is little doubt that his far-famed book, especially in its fourth and last edition, gave a great impulse to the activity of German thought in the direction of New Testament criticism. Prof. Baur took up the subject at the point to which Strauss had conducted his investigations, and proceeded to build up positive results. He was aided by able disciples, especially Zeller, not to speak of Hilgenfeld, Koestlin, and Schweigler. The labours of this Tübingen party were carried on for many years with incessant zeal, not only through separate works, but in the journal edited by Zeller. The veteran chief himself continued to issue his books with astonishing rapidity—books marked by acuteness, sagacity, comprehensive learning, and masterly analysis. The range of his inquiries was indeed immense. His works are a little library in themselves. It is sufficient to refer to Mr. Mackay's able book for a summary of his results. Having the advantage of these investigations as well as of the replies to which his former work gave rise, Strauss steps forth again into the same field of criticism. We may suppose that long leisure has contributed to the maturity of his views; that he has changed or modified what appeared

to be untenable; and that he has presented the results of reflection and reading in a better shape. Undaunted by the storm of assaults which greeted him—unshaken in his course by the torrent of epithets that fell upon his head, he appears on the same platform, not as a combatant, but as an expounder—an instructor of the people. He writes for such as are not theologians, declaring it to be a matter of indifference to him whether theologians read his book or not. There is little doubt that the divines of Germany will peruse it. It will be widely circulated in his own country, creating a sensation that must be felt throughout the Lutheran Church. In this country, too, it is sure to have many readers. The way has been prepared for it by M. Renan's volume. The lovers of theological truth and all Biblical critics will not fail to study it, whatever they may think of its conclusions.

We fancy that his former work, with all its negations, and they are many, left a residuum which is impregnable. The criticism of the Gospels cannot go back to the same place at which he found it. It was still further advanced by Baur and his disciples, though some of their positions must be modified or abandoned. The volume before us will tend to strengthen much that had been previously written, and to fix certain results in criticism as unalterable. In every respect a higher importance belongs to it than to the volume of M. Renan, though it will not be so popular as that theological romance. The critical powers of M. Renan are by no means of a high order; nor is his learning profound, extensive, or accurate. He can compile a pretty novelette out of the Gospels, investing it with all the charms of style which Frenchmen alone can create; but he is deficient in that thoroughness of investigation and judicial adjustment of evidence for which Herr Strauss is remarkable. We listen to the words of a painter in the one—to those of a philosophic scholar in the other. There is much tinsel in the one,—more metal in the other. In all the qualities of sound criticism the German work far exceeds the French. The Introduction contains an account of the different attempts that have been made to set forth the life of Jesus historically; after which the Gospels, as sources of such a Life of Jesus, are treated according to their external attestation, their internal condition and mutual relations; and the conceptions of miracle and myth are developed. The first book gives the life of Jesus in historical outline; the second contains his mythical history in its rise and development. The last embraces the substance of the whole, and is divided into a series of successive myth-groups; such as Jesus the son of David, the Son of God, the second Moses, the forerunner of Jesus, his disciples, Jesus as a worker of miracles, his transfiguration and entry into Jerusalem, the supper at Bethany and the passover, his agony and apprehension, his trial and condemnation, his crucifixion, death and burial, his resurrection and ascension. The key applied to the solution of the problem is the mythic theory. Around the man Jesus gathered Jewish expectations and conceptions of the Messiah, attaching themselves closely to his person. Doctrinal views projected themselves into the region of the objective, finding an individuality in the person, sayings and deeds of Jesus; while he was idealized by admiring disciples after his death, exalted to superhuman excellence, and invested with divine powers. Jesus,—a remarkable and pure-minded reformer,—worked no miracles, and neither rose from the dead nor ascended into heaven. He was not

a divine being, but a mere man, though an extraordinary one. Such is the view given by Herr Strauss; a view negative enough, it must be confessed, and chilling to the feelings of thousands who have learnt to bow the knee at the adored name, and to trust in him alone for salvation. No wonder that such criticism is considered the enemy of devotion, since it cuts away its prosaic basis with ruthless hand. The author states that, in his new work, he has given much more scope than he did in his earlier one to the assumption of conscious and intentional fabrication, chiefly in consequence of Baur's arguments. He is unwilling, however, to alter or lay aside the term *myth*; though the Tübingen patriarch avoided it, hoping by that means to assert a more conservative character for his views. Whether Herr Strauss has done wisely in this respect admits of question; for the *tendency-character* which forms the criterion of Baur's separation between the historical and unhistorical has been pushed too far. The chief of the Tübingen school has sometimes discovered a particular object in the New Testament books generally, as well as in their separate parts, where it is imperceptible to all except his own followers.

With regard to the Gospels, Herr Strauss rightly holds that Matthew's is the oldest, and that its accounts are the most trustworthy, especially in relation to the discourses of Jesus. But he throws too much doubt on its authorship, inclining to deny that the apostle himself was the writer even of the groundwork. The same scepticism is manifest in relation to Luke's Gospel, though we see no reason for denying that the greater part of it was written by the evangelist himself. The same remark applies to the critic's observations on the authorship of Mark's Gospel. We hold that tradition had a good foundation in fact. Herr Strauss fails to account for the names being attached to the synoptical Gospels on any other principle. The fourth Gospel he denies to be authentic, in common with the Tübingen school. The question is important in its bearing on a right apprehension of the person of Jesus. The school of Schleiermacher, it is true, upholds the authenticity; and Ewald contends for it with confidence. "The author of the fourth Gospel," says Herr Strauss, "is a Correggio, a master of light and shade. His drawing is often incorrect; but the reflexes of the colours, the play of intermingling light and shade is of the highest effect. In the Synoptists the drawing is both more correct and powerful; but it has a less musical charm in light and air. Hence the former appear to our age hard and dry; while in the fourth Gospel all mistakes pass for good qualities on account of the above pre-eminence." But Herr Strauss brings down the composition of the fourth Gospel too late when he dates it towards the end of the second century. We notice that the author, admitting the variations between the first three Gospels and the fourth, with regard to the evening when Jesus instituted the Last Supper with his disciples, gives the preference to the Synoptists, who represent the evening as that of the 14th Nisan, and the day of his death the 15th; whereas John makes it to have happened on the 13th Nisan, and therefore puts his death on the 14th. The best critics will agree with him in this opinion, allowing, as they must do, that the contradiction is irreconcilable. Even Bleek confesses that they are opposite, though he maintains the authenticity of the fourth Gospel.

It would be out of place to give our author's explanations of the various miracles which Jesus wrought,—of the legendary narratives of the birth and infancy,—the death and

resurrection. The task is easy, but unpleasant. It is painful to follow the cuttings of the critical knife, as it descends into the very heart and flesh of the gospel narrative, laying it bare to inspection and inviting assent. In most cases that assent, if given at all, will be reluctantly yielded. Association is strong. Our sympathies with the portrait of Jesus in the fourth Gospel are tender and holy. But the grasp of a strong hand is upon the reader of the book, and will not easily let him go. The reasoning is ingenious and plausible, though not convincing. Feeling resists it even more than the understanding. Perhaps some may ask, What historical fact in the Gospels has the author left unscathed? Is there any? Yes; a few are admitted. "I do not believe," says he, "that the case is so bad as has been asserted, viz., that we cannot know for certain respecting a single expression that has been put into the mouth of Jesus in the Gospels, whether it was really so or not. I believe that there are such sayings, which we may ascribe to Jesus with all the confidence beyond which it is impossible to proceed in historical things; and I have already endeavoured to point out the signs whereby we may perceive them. But this probability, approaching to certainty, does not extend very far. It fares still worse with the doings and occurrences of Jesus's life, except the journey to Jerusalem and his death. Little is established here; while in respect to that very thing to which the faith of the Church mainly attaches itself, viz., the marvellous and superhuman in the deeds and fortunes of Jesus, it holds good that it did not take place. But that the happiness of man should depend on belief in things of which it is partly certain that they did not happen, partly uncertain if they did, and of the smallest part of which it is indubitable that they really took place—I say that the happiness of man should depend upon belief in such things is so absurd as to need no refutation at the present day." By such cavalier taking for granted, faith is turned aside from books, and even from the person of Jesus as its object, to the ideal of a perfect man, which each individual must strive to paint and realize for himself. Is this the Gospel which should be preached to the poor to make them happy for ever?

The book must be read with caution. It is not one for ordinary readers or perfunctory theologians. None but scholars should peruse it. Ecclesiastics who have subscribed to compact creeds, by which they mean to swear for ever, should refrain from the work. Simple lovers of truth, searchers after it for its own sake, who have no fear for the perpetuity of God's word, may and should study it. It will shock them occasionally, perhaps often. But truth will not suffer by debate, let men's opinions of it be what they may. The Tholucks, Langes, Ebrards, and Luthards will scarcely be able to cope with such a critic. One there is, a master in New Testament dogmatics, who is fully able to write upon the subject, and, indeed, has already written; but he is modest enough to abstain from publishing. With all his piety and deep devotion, Rothe agrees substantially with Strauss. Strange that the amiable Neander is left behind, and that his mediating policy has been so short-lived. Strange that those illustrious scholars, Lücke, De Wette, and Bleek should have apparently wasted much of their strength. The Gospels are now the battle-field of theological criticism, on which we look with more anxiety than on that of the Pentateuch. It is not, perhaps, a vital question whether the Pentateuch was written by Moses; but all the Churches are agreed in considering it necessary that we should accept the portrait given of

Jesus in the Gospels as historical. The Western mind is less idealizing than the Eastern; yet a lofty idealism may be the only real happiness which the spirit enjoys, or by which it can commune with God. And if there be evidences of an idealizing process in the Gospels, especially in the fourth, those sacred writings may on that very account be the means of elevating the soul to a higher and nearer vision of the spiritual world.

NEW POETRY.

Sonnets; and other Poems. By E. H. W. (Walton & Maberly).—This is a small collection of pathetic verses, for the most part sad and valedictory, as if the work of one who had been suffering some painful human ill, a long sickness, or a season of trouble. The poems are generally brief, and all of them are written with care, taste and knowledge of the construction of various kinds of verse. About thirty sonnets lead the volume: these are, with very few exceptions, sonnets proper, that is to say, they are constructed on the right plan. Most readers of poetry know that it is not a common thing to meet with so many as thirty examples of this difficult and intricate order of composition which have not the merit of good workmanship for their best recommendation. Good thoughts and good verses are less often combined than they should be. Here is one of E. H. W.'s sonnets, which we select rather because it may be taken alone, than as the best that might, on other grounds, be produced:—

As one who breathes his voice now high, now low,
Over an instrument's attuned strings,
May hear each sound repeated as he sings
By notes in turn responsive; even so
To us, who breathe our cries of joy or woe
Upon the air, a certain echo rings
Back from our fellow-men; and he who flings
His soul out in a passionate overflow,
Deeming himself alone, doth swiftly taste
The sweetness of communion. Never sigh
Breaks as a billow on a silent waste;
Nor any song is sung upon a height
Too far withdrawn to meet its own reply.
From hearts that throb with anguish or delight.

—Among the poems of other forms of construction than that of the sonnet, are many graceful and expressive examples: of these, 'The Passing Soul,' 'Dreams,' and 'It comes to Pass,' are worthy of mention, and are characteristic of a feeling of sadness which affects the entire volume before us. Notwithstanding this apparently normal condition of the author's fancy, the verses he writes are by no means lachrymose; still less are they desponding, in that sense of the word which allies it with despair; but, on the contrary, there is a tinge of hope and healthy faith in all of them. 'Life in Death' is one of the best of these. It is too long to be quoted, but has a leading thought carefully and pathetically wrought out to the end. There is a dash of sentimentality about the short poem styled 'A Lament,' which does not appear elsewhere in this book. There is a completeness and picturesque force—picturesque, at least, within the somewhat narrow limits to which the author confines himself in describing Nature—about the verses we next quote which will commend them to the reader:—

LONGEST AND SHORTEST.

The sweet west wind is flying
Over the purple sea,
And the amber daylight dying
On roadway, hill, and tree;
The cattle-bells are ringing
Among the slanting downs,
And children's voices flinging
Glad echoes through the towns.
"O summer day! so soon away!"
The happy-hearted sigh and say—
"Sweet is thy light, and sad thy flight,
And sad the words, Good night! Good night!"
The wan white clouds are trailing
Low o'er the level plain;
And the wind brings, with its wailing,
The chill of the coming rain.
Fringed by the faded heather,
Wide pools of water lie
And birds and leaves together
Whirl thro' the evening sky.
"Haste thee away, O winter day!"
The weary-hearted weep and say—
"Sad is thy light, and slow thy flight,
Sweet were the words, Good night! Good night!"

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—Although restricting himself to somewhat ordinary images of nature, the writer of these verses does so evidently by choice, and not through lack of perception of the beautiful, or of power to express himself with elegance and by apt images, when images are admissible. Take, for example, these lines from 'The Prisoner of Naples,' describing the sufferings of one who had long "lingered in the darkness of his cell":—

And when o'er purple hills the morning broke,
And lit the golden sands and murmuring sea,
And earth, like Peter in captivity,
Suddenly 'neath the angel-touch awoke,

No angel-light for him; and when the glare
Hushed every footfall in the city street,
Save fountains dancing on their silver feet
To their own singing in the sunny square,

No day was night for him; and when the sun
Crouched like a hunter 'neath the mountain's crest,
And shot his last red arrow from the west,
He knew not that another day was done.

—On the whole, probably, the best poem in this collection, and also the longest, is that entitled 'Rizpah,' which was suggested to the author by Turner's wondrous design in the 'Liber Studiorum.' We commend it, and the book in general, to those who are not daunted in their search for poetic thought and expression by grave or even melancholy themes.

NEW NOVELS.

The Town of the Cascades. By Michael Banim, survivor of the O'Hara Family. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)—The 'Tales of the O'Hara Family,' by the Brothers Banim, are not yet forgotten; they have been jostled out of sight by the pushing, thronging multitude of "new novels," but those tales will always remain standard works of fiction; 'Crohoore of the Bill Hook,' and 'Uncle John' are never to be forgotten by those who have once read them. One of the brothers, John Banim, has passed away, but here is Michael, bringing in his hand a tale he wrote in the old O'Hara days, reviving for us pleasant memories,—and some pitiful ones too. We rejoice to see him once more, and welcome this tale, which comes to us from beyond the long past years. 'The Town of the Cascades' is full of clever dramatic illustrations of Irish life and character; the story would be a mournful one were it not for the Irish humour and the droll naïve turns of expression which illumine the saddest thoughts. The first chapter, which is introductory, may perhaps seem dull to impatient readers; but let them have faith in their author; as soon as he warms in his narrative the story moves on, and the interest gathers strength to the end. It is one of the few tales about drink and drunkards in which there is no predestination, dating from the quarter-glass of wine taken by the innocent child after dinner on a Christmas Day, culminating in *delirium tremens* and the poor-law union; it is, on the contrary, a story written according to the truth of things, and not cut out after the pattern of a temperance tale. The history of Richard O'Meara from the day he brings his wife home, to the sad day when she is laid in her grave, dead of a broken heart, is powerfully told. Michael Hanrahan, the old servant, his wife Mary, "the half-pay" (or "the colonel," as he is called sometimes), Richard O'Meara himself, are all spirited and life-like. The scene at the wife's funeral and the subsequent events are powerfully drawn. It will be a relief to the reader to find in the sequel the deliverance of Richard O'Meara from his besetting demon, his strange penance, and final restoration to his son and to his son's home; he cannot undo the past, but he has lived through his punishment; and "the forgiveness of sins," that follows on true repentance, is worked out with a healthy and wise-hearted sympathy. General readers will find their own interest in this last of the O'Hara Tales; but the temperance authorities ought to bring out a cheap edition of 'The Town of the Cascades,' and to decree a substantial testimonial to the author who has furnished this powerful contribution to their literature.

Peculiar: a Tale of the Great Transition. By Epes Sargent. Edited by William Howitt. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This is an American novel, which, if we may trust the editorial letter of Mr.

Howitt, "is flashing through the United States, like a new 'Uncle Tom,' by its thousands and tens of thousands." To readers who have Northern sympathies, and who are strong on the negro question, this novel will be a delight, for it is clever, coarse and vigorous, and all on their side. There are all the sensation points of slave life brought out, as it is written in abolition novels: the auction-block, the whipping-post, the illicit loves of slave-owners for beautiful fair-skinned slaves; there is, too, the excitement of a beautiful child of free and rich parents being kidnapped and sold as a slave; and the plot of the story turns upon her fortunes. Peek, or "Peculiar," is the name of the slave hero, who possesses all the virtues which can be heaped into one human being; George Garrison, the well-known abolitionist, is here, under the name of Vance, one of the chief actors in the story. There is an unflattering sketch of Jefferson Davis, and a very flattering one of President Lincoln. All the virtues are placed to the credit of the Northern side, and those who have any good qualities among the Southerners are represented as secretly repenting of their secession, which is spoken of throughout as a "great rebellion." The Southern characters in this book enjoy a monopoly of lying and cowardice and chicanery; they forge documents, get hold of estates wrongfully, tell lies, commit any sin of meanness, vulgarity, and rascality which men can conveniently commit in a lifetime; nothing is too hot or too heavy for them; in fact, there seems no salvation for any unfortunate born south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Sir Victor's Choice. By Annie Thomas. 3 vols. (Maxwell & Co.)—This novel, when once begun, will be laid down by none who read it till the last page is reached, though the leading idea is not original. The world has not forgotten 'No Name,' and the desperate struggles of Magdalen Vanstone to rectify what she conceives to be a piece of grievous injustice; but Miss Thomas has remembered the tale particularly well, since her novel turns on the resolution of one Madge Cleeve to get a fortune, to which her father conceived himself entitled, by marrying the heir on whose head it has fallen. Of course, her machinery is entirely different from that of Mr. Wilkie Collins; the tissue of her incidents, too, is loose, as compared with his. We demur to the close of the story as gratuitously aggravating. Why?—but it would not be fair to Miss Thomas to complete our protest by disclosures of our matter of complaint. As might be expected, our author is happier in her female than in her male characters. Yet there is excellent stuff—the stuff of a real gentleman's nature—in her hero, Sir Victor. The manner in which he makes the best of the terrible circumstances in which he is, for a time, ensnared, has in it something chivalric and engaging. The other men are good for little. There are five prominent women, the best of whom, as a work of art, is Alice, the most heartless creature of the company, and who was hardly worth saving from the abyss, towards which she had not been so much tempted, as gone of her own accord in the wilfulness of weakness. Theodora, her cousin, with her court of flatterers and flatterers around her, strong enough to be safe from harm herself, but dangerous as an example to others, is well hit off; and so, up to a certain point, is Lucille, the actress. The fault of the book is not want of conception of character, so much as want of constancy to the first conception. In all sensation novels, however, this must be more or less the case, because catastrophes in real life do not happen at convenient times. In fiction, when they are so to fall out, they must be prepared or accounted for, and hence, the puppet who was a tyrant must relent, and the jade who was as bold as brass must become virtuous "for the nonce," and as chastely modest withal as the primrose. This is a plan of working easier to contrive and to carry out than such a mode of procedure as Miss Austen's, every one of whose men and women we know as intimately as if they were of our own family; not one of whom does a forced or inconsistent thing. Yet never can foresight be more at fault, as to what is to come next, than in Miss Austen's tales, almost every one of which includes a legitimate surprise—as distin-

guished from a shock. It is worth the while of Miss Thomas to take this matter to heart, since we fancy she could, and hope she will, write better novels than 'Sir Victor's Choice,' which has still considerable merit of its own peculiar kind,—the merit, as has been said, of holding the reader fast.

Heart or Head. By Philip Wharton. 2 vols. (Skeet.)—An odd, whimsical book, which is not likely to have any great success. There is a strange want of consistency about it, and an unevenness in the writing, which gives us the idea that it is either the work of two different persons, or of the same person at two distant periods of his life. The latter part of the book is undoubtedly the best. Here and there, we find clever and well-written passages; but again, other portions of the book descend to the most commonplace trash, and some parts are so coarse, both in the ideas intended to be conveyed and the expressions made use of, as to be almost revolting. Thus, in a flowery description of the heroine's affection for her betrothed, we have the following extraordinary simile:—"And she, leaning on his strong mind, and giving up her whole soul to him, was so happy in this spoiling of herself, so glad to be thus robbed, offering him the rich milk of love in a full udder of trust, and loving for him to come and take it!" We need not finish the passage. The plot is rather a complicated one. A party of young men determine to reform the world, and enrol themselves under a certain political celebrity called Hibberd. "The Hibberdites," it appears, towards the end of the second volume, are a party distinguished by their purity of character and their intellectual powers; their lives are austere, and the world sneers at them as ascetics. Hibberd is a pattern of simplicity in dress, manners and mode of life; his large fortune is given up to the scheme, or league, of which he is the leader. The Hibberdites are talked of as a secret society, and are regarded as marked men. This explanation should have been placed at the beginning of the book, instead of the end, as it might then have rendered the whole story more intelligible. One of these Hibberdites, Mr. Runford, travels all over England with a tribe of gipsies, living in tents and driving a donkey,—for what special purpose we do not clearly make out; but he sends reports to the great Hibberd, and finally emigrates, with his tribe of gipsies,—tinkers and all,—to the centre of Asia! The hero, Dennis Preston, is another Hibberdite, who, giving up all his fortune "to the great cause," takes a haunted house in a quiet country village and turns hermit, refusing all society and denying himself not only the luxuries but even the necessities of life. Cunliffe, a third reformer, only comes in at secondhand, like Sairey Gamp's friend Mrs. Harris, and plays no important rôle in the story. Dennis Preston now falls in love; or rather is fallen in love with, by a very pretty and innocent young lady, who is "all heart." A large portion of the book is taken up with the numerous love-scenes, quarrels, jealousies and reconciliations of this interesting couple. But their engagement is broken off and patched together again so often that it is impossible to keep up any great degree of excitement in the business. Evelyn Mordaunt is a silly little girl, whose only merit is her love for Preston; Preston is a tiresome, conceited, pedantic young man, who thinks himself a great hero, and does very little to justify that notion in the eyes of the public. The interlude regarding Capt. Morier and his groom, Jim Stephens, is related much in the style of Fielding and Smollett, with the wit left out, and the coarseness preserved; and we need not explain by what means poor little Evelyn loses her character in the village. Preston, who has meanwhile been seized with a violent admiration for a beautiful heiress, takes this opportunity to leave Evelyn altogether and marry Miss Fenton, who is, we are led to conjecture, perfectly charming—a happy combination of Heart and Head. The next time we meet our hero, however, he is not much happier than before. His lovely wife despises his talents (and no wonder!), leads the fashion, and flirts with Runford, with whom she finally elopes, and joins the tinkers' tribe in India; while Preston soon after becomes First

Lord of the Treasury! with the Right Hon. Anthony Hibberd as Foreign Secretary, and the Right Hon. Henry Cunliffe as Home Secretary; and they are nicknamed the "unlording ministry," because there is not one nobleman among them. The "unlording ministry," however, has a short life of it, and "the great Preston" retires into an inglorious obscurity, and having by this time found out that Evelyn is not only as virtuous as Diana, but as wise as Minerva, he eventually changes his mind once more, and marries her after all. Hibberd disappoints the expectations that were formed for him. He becomes stern, and outgrows all feeling. Runford turns into a selfish brute, and ill-uses Mrs. Preston shamefully, till death releases her from her misery. Cunliffe remains the nonentity he always has been, and the celebrated Society of the Hibberdites comes to an untimely end.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Law Lexicon, or Dictionary of Jurisprudence, explaining the Technical Words and Phrases employed in the several Departments of English Law. By J. J. S. Wharton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. (Stevens, Sons & Haynes.)—The composition of a Lexicon is a work of much labour, and is not, in general, rewarded with any great accession of honour to the author. The fact that the subject is the English law is not calculated to render the work the less dry or laborious. These considerations may account for the fact that no good modern lexicon or dictionary of English law, excepting the subject of these remarks, has appeared. Such a work is undoubtedly of the greatest use, not only to lawyers, but to all who are engaged in public or mercantile affairs. Who has not felt the difficulty of comprehending some of those antiquated and inaccurate phrases which occur directly a question of law arises, and to the perfect understanding of which the fullest knowledge of all languages, ancient and modern, would, in some cases, be but an imperfect guide? The present work supplies not only an explanation of all these strange words and phrases, but a short statement of the law on matters of general importance, with references to the Acts of Parliament by which the law has been framed or modified. Perhaps these references and statutes form the most useful part of the work, so far as the legal practitioner is concerned. There are few lawyers who are so well versed in the statute-book that, if they should be unfortunately consulted in a question arising on any of those subjects on which our legislature has been most busy (say, for instance, the Church Building Act), would not be glad to have at hand a full list of the Acts of Parliament affecting the matter. A careful examination of the statement of the law under many of the more important heads, especially on those matters which have been affected by recent legislation or by late decisions, enables us to state that the work is done with general accuracy, and bears testimony to the ability, as well as the industry, of the author.

Dan to Beersheba; or, Northern and Southern Friends. (Chapman & Hall.)—"Dan to Beersheba" is a loosely-written, ill-arranged tale, overcrowded with characters, in no one of whom the reader feels a lasting interest. The heroine and her brother are natives of Boston, where they enjoy good social position; and they make a trip to Charleston, in which city and in other places of the Southern States they make personal acquaintance with the good and bad qualities of slave-owners. The comparison set up between North and South is altogether in favour of the former, but the book exhibits a conscientious desire to do justice to the latter. The description of "Race Week" at Charleston is life-like and not devoid of humour; and the sketches of "Southern hospitality" evince a genuine kindness to the people whose peculiar institution is held up to reprobation.

Plans and Estimates for Labourers' Cottages. By Lady Caroline Kerrison. (Hatchard & Co.)—The lady who presents these designs, and the estimates that accompany them, has had experience in a country district, and hopes that their moderate

cost may both enable and induce a greater number of landed proprietors to effect that most desirable, and in many cases most needed, object—improved accommodation for labourers on their estates. There can be no question as to the simplicity, simplicity, and general suitability of these designs, architecturally considered. Lady C. Kerrison has not wasted much of her proposed outlay on mere ornament. According to her plan No. 2, a double dwelling, comprising a kitchen, back kitchen, entry, pantry, oven, copper, wash-house, pigsty, &c., and three bed-rooms, in each half, can be erected for 195*l*. A key to her ladyship's rate of estimate may be given by saying that she reckons bricks at 1*l*. per 1,000. On the score of convenience, and that often-overlooked matter, the importance of placing all the chimneys of a group of buildings in its centre, we prefer the design No. 3.

Sketches of the English Constitution. Edited by J. S. Lawrie, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—This is one of several small treatises, which form a series called "The First-Class Reader." The object of this series is to present, in a succinct and readable form, sketches of the more prominent subjects of English literature. It is especially addressed to the advanced classes of schools, but, judging from the little work before us, its utility will extend far beyond the school-room. Having, in the early chapters, stated the great principles of our Constitution, and examined the elements of which that restless compound—the Englishman—is formed, the author gives, in a series of sketches, a history of the growth of the Constitution. In the subsequent chapters, which compose the second part of the book, the prerogatives, duties, and general mode of action of the different branches of the legislature are shortly set forth, and a general view of our law and its administration is presented. No novel opinions can be expected, or would indeed be in place, in such a work. The view of the Constitution here given is that which is generally taken by persons of liberal opinions in the present day, and is as complete as it can be made in so small a compass. It is, moreover, very readable, and quite free from those narcotic influences which books on this subject too often possess. The table of contents seems to have been prepared before the book was written, and not to have been afterwards revised. Two chapters, on Local Self-Government and Revenue, which appear in that table, appear in that table only.

A Reading-Book for Evening Schools, designed for the Use of the more Advanced Classes, selected and edited by the Rev. C. K. Paul (Longman), is not only admirably adapted for the special purpose named, but, as a general reading-book for young people who are at all capable of understanding what they read, deserves all praise for the variety, interest, and general excellence of its contents, which include favourite portions of our literature, rendered still more instructive by a few explanatory notes. It has the further important recommendation of being printed in large type, and published at a moderate price.

A Basket of Fragments. By a Quondam Author. (Bentley.)—If it were not that the author of this book positively declares that "not a thought or line which it contains is a plagiarism," we should have ventured to recognize some very old friends in the lines, and many we once knew among the thoughts. Of course, we cannot be allowed to do so, and are banqueting upon a new-found store. Whatever be the merits of the author as to originality—those we do not venture to dispute—he has some odd ways of expressing himself, e.g., from page 13 we learn that "When the string of broad buffoonery is played upon, as it often is, upon the platform at religious meetings, the response it meets with from the congregation reveals the wickedness which lurks in long and sanctimonious countenances." Ere asking us to understand this sentence, our quondam brother should have explained the nature of a "string of broad buffoonery." We have heard of the whistling oyster and other marvels, but never has a string of the nature mentioned come under our notice. Given the kind of string the author requires, we are at

a loss to know to what "religious meetings" he refers, at which the article spoken of as a "commodity" is said to be produced. He goes on to say, "Men who deal very largely in this commodity," &c. Does the author mean the "string of broad buffoonery"?

The Principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry. By H. Manley. (Stanford.)—The author states that he has not any novelty, and that he does not pretend to dispense with a master. He has accordingly given a sound view of the common system, with questions for examination.

One Thousand Algebraical Tests. By T. S. Cayzer. (Griffith & Farran.)—A book of questions on algebra for examination purposes.

Arithmetic for the Use of Schools. By G. Heppel, M.A. (Relfe.)—We seldom say anything on books of arithmetic, which appear in swarms. But of the one before us, besides speaking in general good terms, we may say that in commercial matters it is unusually instructive. A great many points of the markets which are usually unnoticed find a place in it. For example, that mysterious part of the City article in the *Times* which ends by showing that gold is a very little bit dearer or cheaper in London than in Paris is explained by an example. This little bit of *Times* Hebrew, at which we have seen learned arithmeticians give a hopeless shake of the head, is the *ne plus ultra* of bullionism, and we do not remember to have seen the process worked out in print.

From Messrs. Bradbury & Evans we have a new edition, in four volumes, of *The Works of Douglas Jerrold, with an Introductory Memoir*, by his Son, W. Blanchard Jerrold, a noble series of writings very worthily reproduced, —and Vols. XXXVI. and XXXVII. (1859) of the re-issue of *Punch*.—From Messrs. Blackwood & Sons we have Vol. III. of a new edition of Prof. Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosianae*.—Messrs. Bell & Daldy have added to their "Pocket Volumes" *Isaak Walton's Lives*.—From Messrs. Low we have a reprint of the *Report of the Speeches of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the American Rebellion*.—Our translations include *The Song of Songs*—[*The Voice of the Bridegroom and the Voice of the Bride*—chiefly as directed by Prof. E. Renan, rendered into Verse from the received English translation, and other versions, by Joseph Hambleton (Trübner & Co.).—We have a second edition of *Bible Truths, with Shakespeare Parallels*, by James Brown (Whittaker & Co.).—In eighth editions we have *Repentance: its Necessity, Nature, and Aids*, by the Bishop of Lincoln (Skeffington), —and Herman Heinfetter's *Rules for Ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts* (Evans).—Besides the above, we find on our table *Explanation of the Danish Question, with Translations of the Constitution of November 18, 1863, and other State Papers* (Bolton).—*England, Denmark, and Germany*, by S. E. B. Bouvier-Pusey (Parker).—*The Sugar Question, as it affects the Consumer*, by M. B. Dureau, Edited by Joseph Travers and Sons (Longman).—*The Marriage Laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by John Campbell Smith (Simpkin).—*On the Repeal of the Malt Tax: a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone*, by Edward Chaloner (Liverpool, Rockliff).—*The Use of the Burial Service, as required by Law*, by Thomas S. L. Vogan (Bell & Daldy).—*Can Doctors Err? a Letter to Dr. Linnecar*, by H. J. Newcome (Broadbent).—*A Short Conversation upon Irish Subjects*, by the Hon. R. O'Brien (Chapman & Hall).—*English versus American Cupolas: a Comparison between Capt. Coles's and Capt. Ericsson's Turrets*, by Capt. Cowper P. Coles (Stanford).—*The Sugar Duties: an Examination of the Letter addressed by E. Potter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone*, by A. Fryer (Manchester, Galt).—*England's Danger and Her Safety: a Letter to Earl Russell*, by F. M. Edge (Ridgway).—*Three Months in America: two Lectures*, by the Rev. G. G. Lawrence (Whittaker).—*Jefferson Davis: Repudiation, or Arkansas Bonds*, by Hon. R. J. Walker (Ridgway).—*American Finances and Resources*, by Hon. R. J. Walker (Ridgway), and *Man and Apes: a Lecture*, by W. B. Mushet (Stock).

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Annals of Military and Naval Surgery, Vol. 1, 1863, post 8vo. 7/.

Aristotle, a Chapter from the History of the Sicilian Rule, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Bain's Senses and Intellect, 2nd edit. 8vo. 15/.

Bain's Geometrical Drawing, Part 1, 4/; Part 2, 6/; complete, 9/6.

Boydell's History of the West, 8vo. 3/.

Brown's Antiquity of Man, in Reply to Lyell, 2/6 cl.

Brown's Divine Treatment of Sin, cr. 8vo. 5/.

Bushnell's Work and Play, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Campbell on Diabetes, 3rd edit. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Carey, Marshman and Ward, Story of, by Marshman, cr. 8vo. 3/6.

Chavallier's Mexico, Ancient and Modern, trans. by Alpaz, 22/.

Clay's Exposition of Book of Revelation, small cr. 8vo. 5/.

Colonial Essays, trans. from the Dutch, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

Crossing the Border, by author of "Skating on Thin Ice," 2 vols. 21/.

De Gasparin's Human Sadness, 8vo. 5/.

Peter's Spring Fashions, on sheet, 5/.

Gale's Steps to the Throne, Meditations, &c., 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Gode's Doctrine of the Church of England, 8vo. 1/.

Guthrie's Bank Monopoly, the Cause of Commercial Crisis, 2/6 cl.

Hollin's Sermons Suggestive, cr. 8vo. 5/.

Jean's Pastor's Voice, 25 Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/.

Kenyon's How to Lay out a Garden, 3rd edit. enlarged, 8vo. 18/.

Kimber's Key to Mathematics, Pt. 1, 8vo. 2/6 cl. swd.

Kirwan's Host and Guest, a Book about Dinners, &c., cr. 8vo. 9/.

Kerr's The Ladies of Folcarrow, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Maduff's Altar Incense, 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Maguire's Father Mathew, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Mason's Civilizing Mountain Men, 2nd edit. 8vo. 5/.

Mason's Latin Prose Composition, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Mauritius and Madagascar, by Bp. of Mauritius, illust. cr. 8vo. 7/6.

Milton's Stream of Life on our Eve, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Morgan's Practical English Grammar, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Morgan's Practical Spelling-Book, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1/6 cl.

Murray's Handbook for Pilgrims, Maps and Plans, post 8vo. 12/.

Noble's Synoptic Acts, 1847, 54 and 71, with Forms, &c., 14/.

On the Types and Symbols of the Vessels of the Tabernacle, 5/6 cl.

Palgrave's Rambles in the Deserts of Syria, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Palgrave's Poor Law Statistics, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Pattison's Rise and Progress of Religious Life in England, 7/.

Pearce's Metallurgy of Iron and Steel, 8vo. 42/.

Pellock's Practice of County Courts, 18th edit. roy. 12mo. 20/.

Rathburn, by the author of "The Saxon in Ireland," 3 vols. 31/6 cl.

Reynard the Fox in South Africa, Fables, trans. by Bleck, 3/6 cl.

Songs of Love and Brotherhood, ed. by D. Page, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Symonds's Excursion of Scotland, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Tompkins's Parturition without Pain, 4th edit. post 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Topley's Small House at Allington, illust. 2 vols. 8vo. 26/.

Trevelyan's Daughter (The), a Tale, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/.

Westgarth's Colony of Victoria, 8vo. 16/.

Wood & Stonehenge's Athletic Sports, royal 32mo. 2/6 cl.

Wood's Trevlyn Hold, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.

THE MORAL OF 'MADELEINE GRAHAM.'

March 15, 1864.

I do not often presume to murmur under the dispensations of criticism; submitting to the variations of the weather in those higher regions—"from sun to shower, and from shower to sun"—on the Yankee umbrella principle, which is said to be still better for a parasol, and best for a life-preserver at sea, or when the house falls. I am, besides, aware that the public does not concern itself much to hear us poor, luckless victims of authors blaring and bleating at the sacrificial stone. But there are occasions, perhaps, when a word or two of protest may be allowed—when the critic's eye has plainly been fixed so intently on his stop-watch as to have missed the expression of the countenance. This, I cannot but think, is the case with the review of my novel of 'Madeleine Graham' in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday. In that it appears to be considered I have adopted a recent celebrated criminal trial in Scotland as the foundation of my story on purely "sensational" principles,—merely as a ready-made tale of female aberration from the routine of morality and propriety of demeanour, and depravity, which are alleged to form the most attractive and riveting sensational element in the modern romance of "life and manners."

Such was by no means my idea, either in the choice or handling of my subject. Granting that the critic's assumption may be truly founded, I adopted it chiefly because the Glasgow poisoning case offered the most startling and astonishing expression of what I conceive to be the deep-seated and heart-eating malady of the age—the universal craving and thirst after money, and the gratifications of vanity and the inferior senses of humanity which money could purchase. Nothing, contemplated from this point of view, could afford a more tremendous insight into the workings of this great "evil principle" of modern society (as it is called) than so perfect an example of the reversal of all the natural feelings and influences on action, in the case of a youthful woman who sacrifices—literally, and not metaphorically—a preferred lover to the chances of a wealthy marriage and advantageous establishment with another man.

If I am mistaken in my general proposition, and this reality was not a sign and portent of the times, but a wonderful contradiction to their true reading and significance, I am very glad to learn so on good authority. But still my story will not remain aimless of warning and moral, as seems to be inferred. I have endeavoured—not with the success I hoped,

since even organs of critical appreciation so sensitive as those of the leading literary journal of the British Empire do not take the scent—to expose the pernicious consequence of the universal spread and reception of French ideas and motive agencies in our literature; which, commencing on the stage, is fast permeating the whole mass of popular notions and sympathies the salt sea once purified, or repulsed from our shores. I thought I had exhibited—I know I intended, to the best of my ability—in a special example the results on the youthful British mind of the perverted and diseased tone of the light literature of modern France, and which is obvious in the whole course and issue of the terrible reality I am supposed to have posed and draped. 'Don Quixote'—speaking it with all reverence—might as well be described as a romance inculcating the absurd practices and irrational conceits of knight-errantry, as 'Madeleine Graham' one contrived in the spirit of sensuality and cynicism proper to this modern Lower Empire of France, which exhibits with so much shamelessness and unconcern the very extremity of the vices sought to be repressed by me in this novel, on the principle of the great moralist who said—

Vice is a monster of so hideous mien,
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen.

And who can hope to surpass nature and reality themselves, in exactness and power of delineation and colouring?

THE AUTHOR OF 'MADELEINE GRAHAM.'

THE AFRICAN MYSTERY.

Agborne, Capital of Dahome, Jan. 23, 1864.

BUT a few days ago a file of your excellent papers—which had followed me in vain to the cataracts of the Congo River—reached me at this place, and enlightened me once more on the subject of Mr. Cooley's geographical vagaries. I will not waste time in describing the contrast between the tone of tropical quiet which prevails in Dahome, and the suggestions of turmoil and pugnacity coming from N. lat. 51°. But as Mr. Cooley has twice quoted my name in his usual style, I venture to ask for enough of your valuable space to supply those whom it may concern with a counter-statement.

The case between Mr. Cooley and myself stands simply thus. In an early number of the *Royal Geographical Society's Journal* Mr. Cooley published what was then considered a valuable paper upon the "Geography of N'yassi"—a complicated misnomer. At the end of his lengthy communication, which commenced as usual with Pigafetta and De Barros, and ended with Gamitto and Monteiro, he chanted, under the heading "Harmony of Authorities," a song of triumph, touching the greatness of his hypothetical discoveries.

The subject of self-gratulation was that Mr. Cooley had proved the existence of *One Water* in the lake regions of Eastern Equatorial Africa! He thus revived the day when the Arab and Portuguese geographers made the three Niles, of Egypt, of Makdesho (Magadoxo), and of Nigritia, to issue from a single reservoir; and many a map of the period felt the evil influence of his want of acumen.

It is instructive to walk over the grounds upon which Mr. Cooley worked. His great authority was a Zanzibar fugitive from justice, a negroid, known at home as Khamisi wa Tani, and who became in England, after the "African Prince" fashion, Khamisi bin Usman. This worthy had visited, perhaps, the Ziwa of Ugogo, a little water not far from the Ghauts of Eastern Africa, but had never seen the "Sea of Ujiji," although in "talkee-talkee" he had picked up some stray information touching the marches and stations. The by no means "incredulous Cooley" at once believed that the man had visited the Sea of Ujiji,† transcribed all his nonsense with curious attempts at criticism, and founded upon it a variety of blundering beliefs, to which he has ever since held as to Holy Writ. For what information a Mr. Cooley collects, that, *ipso facto*, must be the truth, &c.

My visit to the Lake Regions, between 1857 and

† 'Nazib's Master, Khamisi bin Othman, had also frequently been to the shores of the lake, or, as the Sowahili (!) call it, Ziwa.'—*Geog. of N'yassi*, p. 13.

1859, proved the existence of at least four waters, with a suspicion of as many more, whose names have lately been brought home, whilst others still remain for exploration. Especially the lake from which flows the north-eastern branch of the Nzidzi, or Congo River. But in deference to an *emeritus* in the cause of Geography, I thought right to "let down" the obsolete theories of the last generation as lightly as possible. Mr. Cooley's crude information touching the name of the country, Unyamwezi, his mistaken itineraries, his "town of 'Zanganyika,'" on the west of the Lake "Tanganyika," his carnelian currency (!), and other multitudinous errors, were corrected with all courtesy, both in my Report to the Geographical Society and in my lighter volumes on the Lake Regions of Central Africa. What, then, was my astonishment to hear that the irascible veteran had indited a review of the former paper in such language that the Society, in self-respect, refused to publish it! *Inde caput morbi!* Since then Mr. Cooley's wrath has been like red-hot steel, and he has never lost an opportunity of cauterizing me.

In Mr. Cooley's latest production of the 18th of July, I am charged with "mistakes and mis-statements respecting the Lake (Tanganyika) and the nations on the western side." All my information concerning the western regions was derived from the Arabs of Kazeh, in Unyamwezi, carefully collated, and laid before the reader, with the greatest emphasis, as the result of hearsay. What met my own eyes was described upon the spot, and I have yet to recall to mind either mistake or mis-statement. In my hard fate there is, it is true, the consolation of being less a sinner than sinned against by my friend Dr. Shaw, and my friends of the Royal Geographical Society, who "misled me when pretending to instruct." This is a brave statement, coming from a man who threw three huge lakes into one, and who again unblushingly quotes his "little volume, 'Inner Africa Laid Open,'" which geographers have agreed to designate 'Inner Africa Fast Shut.'

In the same paper it is transparently insinuated that the "Mombas missionaries" had influence enough to exclude from the interior and Kilimanjaro Dr. Bialloblotzky, and to "turn aside Capt. Burton." The former, I may inform Mr. Cooley, was not allowed to land on the continent by the late Col. Hamerton, Her Majesty's Consul for Zanzibar, who foresaw that his throat would not be safe for a week. As regards myself, I had received orders to explore the "Sea of Ujiji,"—Mr. Cooley's ultra-Ptolemeian Lake,—nowhere was Kilimanjaro mentioned in my instructions, nor did my means permit two explorations when one was intended. This has been explained half-a-dozen times, but the infallible Mr. Cooley still writes that I attempted Kilimanjaro and failed; he persists in repeating the non-fact with the puerile obstinacy which retains "Monomoezi," an obsolete personal for a locative form. It is melancholy to see a man thus showing off to the world the *caput mortuum* of his mind.

This notice of Kilimanjaro again introduces me into good travelling society,—that of Baron von der Decken. Only last year Mr. Cooley had the coolness to charge me in the *Athenæum* with having been influenced by the Royal Geographical Society in forwarding a modified account of Kilimanjaro. I refuted his "mis-statement" by quoting passages in which the natives alluded to the intense cold of the much-veiled mountain. Some twelve years ago, it will be remembered, the Cooliean fiat went forth, that there could be no snow on Kilimanjaro, despite snow having been seen on it by the Mombas missionaries. There are geographers who confess to a certain ignorance touching snow-mountains in Equatorial Africa—Mr. Cooley soars high above such diffidence.

Yet what can we think of an authority who declares, *ex cathedra*, that about Kilimanjaro, the "rainy season is also the hot season"? It is evident that omniscience has to learn its A, B, C. Theoretically, I need hardly say the period of the long northing—the rains—should be, north of the equator, the hot season. But where tropical rains are heavy, the excessive humidity intercepting the solar rays, and the rivers refrigerated by torrent-like downfalls, render the contrary the

case. So at Fernando Po, as at Zanzibar, the natives die from June to September of catarrh, quinsy, and rheumatism. Even in India, the Goanese call the rains "winter." About Kilimanjaro the hot and dry season begins with the end of the rains and ends with the beginning of the wet season.

Again, Mr. Cooley finds it incredible—he would rather disbelieve a gentleman's word than believe in his own ignorance—that at 13,000 feet above sea level, in December, it snowed on Kilimanjaro heavily at night. Yet, in January, 1862, when on the Camaroon Mountain, in about 4° N. lat. and not higher than 11,500 feet,—exactly the level where Baron von der Decken saw snow—Mr. Mann and I found on awaking our blankets stiff with hoar-frost. Had water fallen on the summit it would probably have formed a niv. The Camaroon Mountain, about 13,500 feet above the sea, has been seen to bear snow on its topmost cone by every one at Fernando Po. But because, forsooth, it never snows near the American Lake Titicaca, 13,000 feet above the sea level, and in N. lat. 16°, it cannot snow on the African Kilimanjaro or Camaroon. Such are the fallacies foisted as facts by the geographical sciolist upon the "general reader."

I cannot find, with Dr. Barth, aught so strong-minded as "barefaced sophistry" or "malignant perversion" in Mr. Cooley's present productions. They are pitiable displays enough, but they are merely the outpourings of self-sufficiency and little learning, soured, as regards Kilimanjaro and the African lakes, by the sense of complete failure. And I venture to hope that before Mr. Cooley attacks me again, he will be a little more curious about his hot seasons, and study the difference between real and theoretical snow.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

Munich, March 10, 1864.

A custom prevails very much in Germany, at the present day, of celebrating occasions like the Shakespeare Tercentenary by cartoons of the contemporaries, the age of the chosen hero, or of those who may be connected with him in later days. No doubt, an impulse to this was given by Kaulbach's "Period of the Reformation." Last year, as being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsa, we had a photograph of the statesmen, generals, and soldiers of the War of Liberation, and Herr Lindenschmitt, the author of that cartoon, has just executed another for the Tercentenary of Shakespeare. But the Shakespeare Cartoon is not limited to the contemporaries of the poet; it embraces a much wider scope, and professes to include all the chief names in English literature, down to the present time—all who may be supposed to have drawn their inspiration from the great fount of English genius. In this way a most interesting work has been produced, one which will be almost more valuable, one would think, to our own countrymen than to those of the artist. The principle of selection and grouping may seem sometimes rather strange to Englishmen, and there are names omitted which ought to have been supplied, and names given which ought to have been omitted. But it is often curious to observe how different are the judgments formed by foreigners from those of natives, and how often it happens that great men are ranked in one country by the works which are least esteemed in another. For instance, in Germany it is not uncommon to find Byron's "Cain" rated as one of his highest works, while in England it is little read, and still less appreciated. On the other hand, how many English have not committed the blasphemy (as Frenchmen call it) of comparing Racine's "Plaideurs" with Molière!

The scene of Herr Lindenschmitt's cartoon is a hall of somewhat irregular architecture, with four steps leading up to the place where Shakespeare may be supposed to have been sitting just before the incursion of all the other characters. We are at liberty to form this supposition, because Shakespeare has evidently risen from a chair, on which his hat and sword and a manuscript are reposing, and is welcoming the guests who have poured in

from all quarters. Close beside this chair are others, on which Milton, Beaumont, and Drayton are still seated,—and thus Shakespeare may have been talking with them before the opening of the story. Some few of the more immediate contemporaries have been standing about, listening to the conversation. On a sudden their repose is interrupted. The whole Parnassus of England, from the first followers of Shakespeare and contemporaries of Milton down to Queen Victoria's Poet Laureate, pour in and range themselves about the steps, to the right of Shakespeare. Shakespeare has risen, and turns towards the intruders with a look half wonder and half courtesy, when another flow of statesmen, philosophers, and historians rises up the steps on his left, and fills up that side with the same completeness. Some of these have overflowed towards the middle of the hall; and the middle of the hall, at the bottom of the steps, is suddenly occupied by a knot of commentators, who bring a table and piles of books with them, are soon absorbed in their usual study, and let the countless tomes they contribute to Shakespearian knowledge occupy the floor in the very foreground. This, apparently, is the exact moment chosen by Coleridge to bring in Shelley and Byron, and turn their attention to Shakespeare, but they are stopped by the table. On the other side some adventurous Germans are actually storming up the steps; Lessing is at the head, turning round and exhorting Goethe; Goethe looks up to Shakespeare with fine enthusiasm, and Herder pats Goethe on the back. Schiller, Schlegel, and Tieck are the others of this group, which has thrust into close propinquity with the poets of England. And as though this was not enough,—as though the united storm of poets and prosewriters and philosophers and statesmen had not overpowered the gentle Shakespeare, curtains are suddenly drawn on the left at the top of the hall, and Elizabeth herself enters, surrounded by her Court, a vision such as that which the last of the bards saw unrolling its glittering skirts down the heights of Snowdon.

The grouping into which all these admirers resolve themselves is as follows:—Shakespeare stands in the centre, not an idealized Shakespeare like that of Kaulbach, but the portraits we have with life breathed into them. At the back of his chair are Spenser and Massinger, and the beautiful womanly face of Sir Philip Sidney. Ben Jonson, with folded arms and a critical air, Beaumont and Fletcher, Greene and Marlowe, Shirley and Burbage, rather in the background, complete the contemporaries, while Milton is given a seat in front of them. Dryden, with Butler and Buckingham; Pope, with Prior and Thompson; Young, Defoe and Goldsmith; Johnson and Garrick; Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Swift, and Sterne; Sheridan and Congreve, with Sir Philip Francis behind them; Scott, Southey, and Burns, with Sheridan Knowles at the back, bring us down to the foot of the steps. Here we find Wordsworth and Tennyson, with Moore and Mrs. Hemans. The descent on the other side is composed by Newton and Bacon; by a group of Walpole, Chesterfield, and Temple, into which Burke and Adam Smith have been edged; by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; by Chatham, Pitt, and Fox; by Locke, Hobbes of Malmesbury, Bolingbroke, and Shaftesbury; and by Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson, with Wilkes peering out from the midst of them. The commentators at the table in the middle are Steevens, the Rev. Alexander Dyce and Payne Collier; Hazlitt, Kemble and Mrs. Siddons come in a line with them; and there is the group of Coleridge, Byron, and Shelley,—Coleridge pointing with rapture in his face to Shakespeare, Byron turned away, partly to show his magnificent head to the public, partly from his small appreciation of Shakespeare, and Shelley leaning his head on Byron's shoulder. In the corner, at the right hand of the spectator, corresponding to the group of Wordsworth, Tennyson, &c. in the opposite corner, sit Macaulay and Carlyle, Bulwer, Dickens, and Thackeray.

Exceptions may, no doubt, be taken to some of these names, and the absence of others may be regretted. In some cases the heads are not quite satisfactory, and the artist seems not to have always had the power of procuring the most striking

portraits. But the whole is pleasing. As a gallery of English celebrities, the cartoon would at any time be valuable. It is doubly so just now, as a new tribute from Germany to the honoured name of Shakespeare.

E. W.

A BUDGET OF PARADOXES.

(No. XIV. 1830—1833.)

1830. The celebrated interminable fraction $\frac{3.14159...}{\pi}$, which the mathematician calls π , is the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. But it is thousands of things besides. It is constantly turning up in mathematics: and if arithmetic and algebra had been studied without geometry, π must have come in somehow, though at what stage or under what name must have depended upon the casualties of algebraical invention. As it is, our trigonometry being founded on the circle, π first appears as the ratio stated. If, for instance, a deep study of probable fluctuation from the average had preceded geometry, π might have emerged as a number perfectly indispensable in such problems as—What is the chance of the number of aces lying between a million $+x$ and a million $-x$, when six million of throws are made with a die? I have not gone into any detail of all those cases in which the paradoxer finds out, by his unassisted acumen, that results of mathematical investigation cannot be: in fact, this discovery is only an accompaniment, though a necessary one, of his paradoxical statement of that which *must* be. Logicians are beginning to see that the notion of *horse* is inseparably connected with that of *non-horse*: that the first without the second would be no notion at all. And it is clear that the positive affirmation of that which contradicts mathematical demonstration cannot but be accompanied by a declaration, mostly overtly made, that demonstration is false. If the mathematician were interested in punishing this indiscretion, he could make his denier ridiculous by inventing asserted results which would completely take him in.

More than thirty years ago I had a friend, now long gone, who was a mathematician, but not of the higher branches: he was, *inter alia*, thoroughly up in all that relates to mortality, life assurance, &c. One day, explaining to him how it should be ascertained what the chance is of the survivors of a large number of persons now alive lying between given limits of number at the end of a certain time, I came, of course, upon the introduction of π , which I could only describe as the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. "Oh, my dear friend! that must be a delusion; what can the circle have to do with the numbers alive at the end of a given time?"—"I cannot demonstrate it to you; but it is demonstrated."—"Oh! stuff! I think you can prove anything with your differential calculus: figment, depend upon it." I said no more; but, a few days afterwards, I went to him and very gravely told him that I had discovered the law of human mortality in the Carlisle Table, of which he thought very highly. I told him that the law was involved in this circumstance. Take the table of expectation of life, choose any age, take its expectation and make the nearest integer a new age, do the same with that, and so on; begin at what age you like, you are sure to end at the place where the age past is equal, or most nearly equal, to the expectation to come. "You don't mean that this always happens!"—"Try it." He did try, again and again; and found it as I said. "This is, indeed, a curious thing; this is a discovery." I might have sent him about trumpeting the law of life: but I contented myself with informing him that the same thing would happen with any table whatsoever in which the first column goes up and the second goes down; and that if a proficient in the higher mathematics chose to palm a figment upon him, he could do without the circle: *à corsaire, corsaire et demi*, the French proverb says.

The first book of Euclid's Elements. With alterations and familiar notes. Being an attempt to get rid of axioms altogether; and to establish the theory of parallel lines, without the introduction of any principle not common to other parts of the elements. By a member of the University of Cambridge. Third edition. In usum serenisimæ filiole. London, 1830. The author was Lieut.-Col. (now General) Per-

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ronet Thompson, the author of the 'Catechism on the Corn Laws.' I reviewed the fourth edition—which had the name of 'Geometry without Axioms,' 1833—in the quarterly *Journal of Education* for January, 1834. Col. Thompson, who then was a contributor to—if not editor of—the *Westminster Review*, replied in an article the authorship of which could not be mistaken.

Some more attempts upon the problem, by the same author, will be found in the sequel. They are all of acute and legitimate speculation; but they do not conquer the difficulty in the manner demanded by the conditions of the problem.

Morning Post, Wednesday, May 4, 1831.

"We understand that although, owing to circumstances with which the public are not concerned, Mr. Goulburn declined becoming a candidate for University honours, that his scientific attainments are far from inconsiderable. He is well known to be the author of an essay in the *Philosophical Transactions* on the accurate rectification of a circular arc, and of an investigation of the equation of a lunar caustic—a problem likely to become of great use in nautical astronomy."

This hoax—which would probably have succeeded with any journal—was palmed upon the *Morning Post*, which supported Mr. Goulburn, by some Cambridge wags who supported Mr. Lubbock, the other candidate for the University of Cambridge. Putting on the usual concealment, I may say that I always suspected Dr-nkw-t-r B-th-n- of having a share in the matter. The skill of the hoax lies in avoiding the words "quadrature of the circle," which all know, and speaking of "the accurate rectification of a circular arc," which all do not know for its synonyme. The *Morning Post* next day gave a reproof to hoaxers in general, without referring to any particular case. It must be added that although there are *caustics* in mathematics, there is no *lunar caustic*.

So far as Mr. Goulburn was concerned, the above was poetic justice. He was the minister who, in the old time, told a deputation from the Astronomical Society that the Government "did not care twopenny for all the science in the country." There may be some still alive who remember this: I heard it from more than one of those who were present, and are now gone. Matters are much changed. I was thirty years in office at the Astronomical Society; and, to my certain knowledge, every Government of that period, Whig and Tory, showed itself ready to help with influence when wanted, and with money whenever there was an answer for the House of Commons.

Demonville.—A Frenchman's Christian name is his own secret, unless there be two of the surname. M. Demonville is a very good instance of the difference between a French and English discoverer. In England there is a public to listen to discoveries in mathematical subjects made without mathematics: a public which will hear, and wonder, and think it possible that the pretensions of the discoverer have some foundation. The unnoticed man may possibly be right: and the old country-town reputation which I once heard of, attaching to a man who "had written a book about the signs of the zodiac which all the philosophers in London could not answer," is fame as far as it goes. Accordingly, we have plenty of discoverers who, even in astronomy, pronounce the learned in error because of mathematics. In France, beyond the sphere of influence of the Academy of Sciences, there is no one to cast a thought upon the matter: all who take the least interest repose entire faith in the Institute. Hence the French discoverer turns all his thoughts to the Institute, and looks for his only hearing in that quarter. He therefore throws no slur upon the means of knowledge, but would say, with M. Demonville—"A l'égard de M. Poisson, j'envie loyalement la millième partie des ses connaissances mathématiques, pour prouver mon système d'astronomie aux plus incrédules." This system is that the only bodies of our system are the earth, the sun, and the moon; all the others being illusions, caused by reflexion of the sun and moon from the ice of the polar regions. In mathematics, addition and subtraction are for men; multiplication and division, which are in truth creation and destruction, are prerogatives of Deity. But *nothing* multiplied by *nothing* is *one*. M. Demonville obtained an introduction to William the Fourth, who desired the opinion of the Royal

Society upon his system: the answer was very brief. The King was quite right; so was the Society: the fault lay with those who advised His Majesty on a matter they knew nothing about. The writings of M. Demonville in my possession are as follows. The dates—which were only on covers torn off in binding—were about 1831-34.—

'Petit cours d'astronomie'; followed by 'Sur l'unité mathématique.'—Principes de la physique de la création implicitement admis dans la notice sur le tonnerre par M. Arago.—Question de longitude sur mer.—Vrai système du monde (pp. 92). Same title, four pages, small type. Same title, four pages, addressed to the British Association. Same title, four pages, addressed to M. Matthien. Same title, four pages, on M. Bouvard's report.—Résumé de la physique de la création; troisième partie du vrai système du monde.

The quadrature of the circle discovered, by Arthur Parsey, author of the 'art of miniature painting.' Submitted to the consideration of the Royal Society, on whose protection the author humbly throws himself. London, 1832, 8vo.

Mr. Parsey was an artist, who also made himself conspicuous by a new view of perspective. Seeing that the sides of a tower, for instance, would appear to meet in a point if the tower were high enough, he thought that these sides ought to slope to one another in the picture. On this theory he published a small work, of which I have not the title, with a Grecian temple in the frontispiece, stated, if I remember rightly, to be the first picture which had ever been drawn in true perspective. Of course the building looked very Egyptian, with its sloping sides. The answer to his notion is easy enough. In July, 1831, reading an article on squaring the circle, and finding that there was a difficulty, he set to work, got a light denied to all the mathematicians in—some would say through—a crack, and advertised in the *Times* that he had done the trick. He then prepared this work, in which, those who read it will see how, he showed that 3.14159..... should be 3.0625. He might have found out his error by stepping a draughtsman's circle with the compasses.

Perspective has not had many paradoxes. The only other one I remember is that of a writer on perspective, whose name I forget, and whose four pages I do not possess. He circulated remarks on my notes on the subject, published in the *Athenæum*, in which he denies that the stereographic projection is a case of perspective, the reason being that the whole hemisphere makes too large a picture for the eye conveniently to grasp at once. That is to say, it is no perspective because there is too much perspective.

Principles of geometry familiarly illustrated. By the Rev. W. Ritchie, LL.D. London, 1833, 12mo.

A new exposition of the system of Euclid's Elements, being an attempt to establish his work on a different basis. By Alfred Day, LL.D. London, 1839, 12mo.

These works belong to a small class which have the peculiarity of insisting that in the general propositions of geometry a proposition gives its converse; that "Every B is A" follows from "Every A is B." Dr. Ritchie says, "If it be proved that the equality of two of the angles of a triangle depends essentially upon the equality of the opposite sides, it follows that the equality of the opposite sides depends essentially on the equality of the angles." Dr. Day puts it as follows:—

"That the converses of Euclid, so called, where no particular limitation is specified or implied in the leading proposition, more than in the converse, must be necessarily true; for as by the nature of the reasoning the leading proposition must be universally true, should the converse not be so, it cannot be so universally, but has at least all the exceptions conveyed in the leading proposition, and the case is therefore unadapted to geometric reasoning; or, what is the same thing, by the very nature of geometric reasoning, the particular exceptions to the extended converse must be identical with some one or other of the cases under the universal affirmative proposition with which we set forth, which is absurd."

On this I cannot help transferring to my reader the words of the Pacha when he orders the bastinado,—"May it do you good!" A rational study of logic is much wanted to show many mathematicians, of all degrees of proficiency, that there is nothing in the reasoning of mathematics which differs from other reasoning. Dr. Day repeated his argument in 'A Treatise on Proportion,' London, 1840, 8vo. Dr. Ritchie was a very clear-headed man. He published, in 1818, a work on arithmetic, with rational explanations. This was too early for such an improvement, and nearly the whole of this excellent work was sold as waste paper. His ele-

mentary introduction to the Differential Calculus was drawn up while he was learning the subject late in life. Books of this sort are often very effective on points of difficulty.

Letter to the Royal Astronomical Society in refutation of mistaken notions held in common, by the Society, and by all the Newtonian philosophers. By Capt. Forman, R.N. Shepton-Mallet, 1833, 8vo.

Capt. Forman wrote against the whole system of gravitation, and got no notice. He then wrote to Lord Brougham, Sir J. Herschel, and others I suppose, desiring them to procure notice of his books in the reviews: this not being acceded to, he wrote (in print) to Lord John Russell to complain of their "dishonest" conduct. He then sent a manuscript letter to the Astronomical Society, inviting controversy: he was answered by a recommendation to study dynamics. The above pamphlet was the consequence, in which, calling the Council of the Society "craven dunghill cocks," he set them right about their doctrines. From all I can learn, the life of a worthy man and a creditable officer was completely embittered by his want of power to see that no person is bound in reason to enter into controversy with every one who chooses to invite him to the field. This mistake is not peculiar to philosophers, whether of orthodoxy or paradox; a majority of educated persons imply, by their modes of proceeding, that no one has a right to any opinion which he is not prepared to defend against all comers.

David and Goliath, or an attempt to prove that the Newtonian system of astronomy is directly opposed to the Scriptures. By Wm. Lauder, Sen., Mere, Wilts. Mere, 1833, 12mo.

Newton is Goliath; Mr. Lauder is David. David took five pebbles; Mr. Lauder takes five arguments. He expects opposition; for Paul and Jesus both met with it. A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Frank Palgrave has gone to Switzerland, in order to have leisure and quiet for his immediate literary labour. When he returned to London not a line of his work was written. Mr. Palgrave is a rapid writer; and it is supposed that his narrative of travel among the Bedawy and Turkomans may be accomplished in about three months.

Mr. Paul Bedford, the comedian, is writing memoirs of his life.

A new and revised edition of 'Court and Society' is announced as in the press.

Some of our newspapers seem to be mightily puzzled by the connexion of M. Mazzini with M. Flower, a correspondent terrible in the imagination of the French police. A little knowledge of street Italian—such as you hear daily on the Lung' Arno or in the Chiaja—would set their doubts at rest. "Flower" is a sort of idiomatic English for "Mazzini"; "Mazza di fiori,"—in the street idiom cut down to "Mazza," meaning a bunch of flowers, a nosegay; and "Mazzini," a little nosegay or single flower. M. Mazzini is unquestionably the personage addressed as M. Flower.

The arrangements of the Shakspeare Festival are so far completed as to admit of the following announcements. On Thursday, April 21, there will be given a Great Concert in the Agricultural Hall, under the control of Mr. Jules Benedict. On Friday, April 22, a Great Concert will take place at the St. James's Hall, which Mr. Benedict will also conduct; on the same evening a Grand Shakspearian Masque, at the Agricultural Hall. On Saturday, April 23, there will be Shakspearian performances at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, Princess's, Adelphi, and St. James's; also a Grand Shakspearian Fête at the Crystal Palace. On Monday evening, April 25, there will be a Shakspeare performance at Sadler's Wells and at the Strand; on Tuesday, April 26, at the Victoria; and on Thursday, April 28, at the Surrey and the Britannia. All these performances will include a play or a scene from Shakspeare. Mr. Buckstone will perform 'Twelfth Night,' 'Bunkum,' and 'Venus and Adonis'; Mr. Falconer, 'Henry the Fourth'; and Mr. Fechter, 'Hamlet.'

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Shakspeare Committee: Prof.

Mézieres, of Paris, Herr Brockhaus, of Leipzig, Henry Graves, Esq., and Henry Coleman, Esq.

The fund, close on 1,000*l.*, which has been subscribed by friends and admirers of Pugin, has been placed in trust with the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mrs. Somerville, the eminent astronomer, is at Genoa, on a visit. Although more than fourscore years old, she is said to be engaged upon a work of literary importance; and such is the fine tone of her constitution that she can read the smallest print and thread a needle without spectacles.

Messrs. Lovell Reeve & Co. publish 'Portraits of Men of Eminence in Literature, Science and Art,' with biographical memoirs, edited by Mr. Lovell Reeve. The first volume lies before us, and contains a series of photographs, of *carte-de-visite* character, of many living Englishmen; among them appear those of Messrs. Robert Browning, not a satisfactory likeness; G. Cruikshank, in favour of which we cannot say much; J. Ferguson, J. H. Foley, and J. O. Halliwell; together with Prof. S. Bennett, Faraday, Owen, and Huxley; Mrs. Whewell, J. E. Gray, Sir C. Lyell, and Sir G. Wilkinson. We confess ourselves disappointed with the photographs of these gentlemen, and should prefer them of a much larger size,—that of the whole page instead of its central portion only, and some ten inches high, instead of being, as they are, not three and a half inches high. If this was not practicable, we might at least have had the heads of the sitters preferred to their bodies and limbs, to say nothing of a good deal of superfluous photographic "studio" furniture that is here exhibited. The memoirs are concise and, so far as we have examined them, correct; but we must say that it would have been gracious, if not grateful, on the part of the editor, if he had abstained from the expression of objections to the acts of some of the persons who sat for his gallery; e.g., in publishing a *carte-de-visite* of Mr. R. Browning one is not called upon to say whether, or not, that poet "extravagantly eulogized" Mr. W. S. Lander in the dedication of 'Leona.'

We are requested to state that the National Portrait Gallery will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock.

Among the Roman towns in our island, no one was probably more interesting than that which is represented by the modern city of Bath, which the Romans called *Aque Solis*, its baths being at that time under the protection of Apollo. Many remains of its ancient grandeur have been brought to light from time to time, and a considerable quantity of its Roman antiquities are now preserved,—some of which have been published by such men as Lysons, Warner and others; but no work of any general importance has yet been published on Roman Bath. We, therefore, welcome a circular we have just received announcing for publication, by subscription, a work 'On the Roman Antiquities of Bath,' by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Prebendary of Wells and Rector of Bathwick, who is well known as a diligent and accomplished antiquary, and whose residence on the spot must give him great facilities and advantages for such an undertaking.

Mr. Watson Dixon desires to state that the three short poems in his recent volume, 'St. Thomas in India,' 'Joseph of Arimathea,' and 'Legion,' are not reprints, but "further contributions to a series published in 1861."

On the subject of 'Dante at Verona,' Mr. Leighton's new picture, Dr. Barlow desires to make the following remarks:—

"Newington Butts.

"May I be permitted, in courtesy, to make a few remarks on the subject of Mr. Leighton's picture of Dante descending the stairs of Can Grande's Palace at Verona, as described in the *Athenæum* of February 20, with reference to the extract from Cary's translation of the *Paradise* (Canto xvii. 58-65), of which the picture, it would seem, is intended to be an illustration? It is the privilege and aim of the painter's art to present character as well as form; without this it does not accomplish the end of its high calling. In rendering

this character, the artist cannot be too careful in letting us see the right person. Dante descending the stairs of his friend's palace must be, or should be, the poet such as he was seen, and known to be, and esteemed at the time and in the place represented. He should be Dante, the author of the 'Divina Commedia,' such as his writings declare him to have been, and as recorded incidents and history relate that he was. Dante the poet, the artist, the musician, the orator, theologian and philosopher, the man of universal sympathies, whose heart was ever warmed by the genial influence of love, and whose spirit rejoiced in all that was great and good. This picture is intended to convey to the spectator the manner in which the poet was regarded by the Italians with whom he lived, and more especially by those of his friend's household, the associates and retainers of Can Grande, by whom he was greatly esteemed, and who was only too proud of the honour done him by Dante taking up his residence under his roof. But what have we here? Dante an object of contempt and scorn; the public butt of the Prince's jester, an object of ridicule to priests and nobles. Dante was never this, and could not be so at Verona. In all the incidents related of the "quips and cranks," and even practical jokes, which, in the immediate circle of the Prince, were sometimes, in pleasantry, permitted by him, Dante is recorded to have come off victor, and invariably to have returned with interest these innocent sallies. At no period of the poet's exile was he regarded in the manner here represented. So far from being the ridicule of parties, he was coveted by opposite sides ('*Inf.* xv. 70-2):—

La tua fortuna tanto onor ti serba,
Che l'una parte e l'altra avranno fame
Di te: ma lungi fia dal becco l'erba.

The passage in the *Paradise* which has served as the foundation, it would seem, of the composition as regards Dante, has no special reference whatever to anything that ever took place at Verona, nor has it the most remote relation to Can Grande. It refers to matters long anterior to the lordship of the latter, and when he was a child. The quotation touches in a general way on one of the painful impressions of exile and dependency, and it records in an especial way what happened to the poet in the early part of his exile from Florence. Bartolommeo della Scala succeeded his father Alberto, as Signor of Verona, in 1301; Dante alludes to him as being the first with whom he took refuge, and highly commends the noble generosity of *del gran Lombardo*. The idle and worthless company of which the poet speaks, "*la compagnia malvagia e scempia*," were neither the friends, associates, nor retainers of Can Grande; they were the despicable *Bianchi*, once his own party, but whom he never liked, and only joined them because his attempt at forming a more respectable one failed. Cary, by translating "*in questa valle*," as "into these straits," has led his readers away from Dante's meaning, though an attentive perusal of what follows, even in his rendering, will show that the poet meant the worthless companions of his exile, with whom he had formerly been associated in the government of Florence, and with whom, and through whom, he fell. The incident alluded to by Dante is well known; it is the reckless ride of a band of desperate *Bianchi*, assisted by a mixture of ill-advised *Ghibelins*, in July 1304, to attack Florence, which ended in defeat and disgrace. It was a maxim with the poet ('*Inf.* xxii. 14-15)—

nella chiesa
Co' santi, ed in taverna co' ghiottoni.

And though he was always moderate in his diet, we may be quite sure that he would not have gone with a sour face to a feast. He who had doomed, along with suicides, the ungrateful wretch who is sad when he ought to rejoice,

E piango la dov' esser dee giocondo,

would not have condemned himself by wearing the aspect of melancholy at a public festival.

"H. C. BARLOW."

A series of photographs of the 'Life of Psyche,' in the Farnesina Palace at Rome, has been issued by the Photographic Society of Berlin, and is a worthy addition to the many admirable reproductions provided by Germany. The drawings from which

these were taken were made by a pupil of Schnorr, and were warmly praised by Cornelius, under whose eyes many of them were executed. A text by Wasgen accompanies the photographs, and relates the myth of Psyche, as well as the part that Raphael took in furnishing designs for the frescoes, though too much occupied in the Vatican to do much more for their execution.

The death of Hermann Marggraff, editor of the *Leipzig Blätter für Literarische Unterhaltung*, deprives English literature of one of its warmest friends on the Continent, and Germany of a most able and diligent writer. It is in the former capacity that we would specially bear testimony to him, as it was impossible not to be struck by the knowledge he showed of all branches of English literature, and by the ready appreciation he had of the works of all classes of our authors. It was only the other day that he quoted Tennyson's *Alcaic Ode*, which met with little notice in the English press, and made an acute remark on Tennyson's hexameters, while fully admitting the excellence of his *Alcaics*. And, singularly enough, not only was he thus quick to notice everything English in itself, but he seemed to be more or less guided to characteristics of his own nation by remarks made upon them in England. The first knowledge he got of some French books seemed to come from English papers, and it was through the eyes of the *Athenæum* that he sometimes looked over the more distant parts of Germany. But that this was not the result of any want of national feeling, or of any ignorance of his own country, was amply shown by the way in which he supplemented his English sources. And in laying such a stress on him as an interpreter, we must not forget his original powers, which were especially displayed in ballads of the most genuine merit.

Prof. Rütimeyer, of Basle, has published, in a Zurich paper, a report of his latest discoveries among the Pale buildings at Robenhausen. According to this, there have been found last year among the animal remains, numerous bones of the Ur or Thur, a species of the bovine race, extinct since the seventeenth century, and of the bison (*Aurochs*). Of the last, the remains of about six specimens, with particularly fine skulls, were traced. Remains of the elk, the bear, the beaver, and the horse, are sparingly met with, this being easily explained in the latter case by the nature of the Pale buildings. Bones of the stag are always found in greatest number; and the various remains of cows, sheep and goats prove that the breeding of cattle was in a flourishing state in these parts at such a remote period. The dog, the constant companion of man, was not wanting, and very good skulls were found. The smaller mammals, as foxes, martens, polecats, weasels, hedgehogs, badgers, otters and wild cats, have undoubtedly waged their small war with the peasants of the Pale villages. Among the birds which the stone-pointed arrow of the hunter of those days brought down, were the eagle, stork, hawk, heron, gull, duck, black water-fowl, water-bunting, starling, crow, buzzard, and even the white grouse. The construction of their dwellings afforded the inhabitants of the Pale buildings particular facility in obtaining for their table a variety of the fishy tribe: pike, in large specimens, carp, perch, and different whittings. From the brook they caught the salmon, which appears to have wandered at that time as far as the Pfaffikon lake. All in all, there have been found fifty-nine different species of animals at Robenhausen, about ninety per cent. of all the animal remains discovered in the Pale villages.

Will Close on the 28th.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the Members IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East. Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*

JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, St. Paul's Church.—THE EXHIBITION OF CARL WERNER'S celebrated Series of DRAWINGS—Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the Holy Places—is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1*s.*

ROSA BONHEUR'S beautiful Picture of NORMANDY CATTLE and GALLATIN'S VOICE of the PRISONER are ON VIEW at Mr. Morby's Gallery, 24, Cornhill.

BRITISH
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BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will appear at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainment, entitled PARIS, and Mrs. BROWN at the PLAY, every Evening (except Saturday, at Eight, and Saturday Mornings, at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—The Box-office at the Hall is open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 10.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following paper was read: 'On the Influence of Physical and Chemical Agents upon Blood; with Special Reference to the Mutual Action of Blood and the Respiratory Gases,' by Dr. G. Harley.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Feb. 12.—Annual General Meeting.—Rev. R. Main, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. G. F. Chambers, J. B. N. Hennessey, R. Webster, A. Cooper, H. Roe, and Capt. J. Higgins, were elected Fellows.—The Report of the Council to the Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Society was read.—The Society has to regret the loss by death of the following Fellows and Associates:—Honorary: Baron von Senftenburg;—Fellows: Rev. J. E. Ashby, B. Botfield, Esq., J. Gwilt, Esq., T. C. Janson, Esq., J. Jesse, Commander M. Montagu, Admiral Washington, Rev. T. Belgrave, Rev. J. Grooby, Dr. Haldane, J. Fardell, Esq., J. Jardine, Esq., Commander Molesworth, J. Moore, Esq., Rev. W. Potchet;—Associates: Prof. Amici, M. Capocci, M. Mosotti, M. le Baron Plana, M. Weiss.—The Meeting then proceeded to the election of the Officers and Council for the ensuing year, when the following Fellows were elected:—President, Warren De La Rue, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. J. C. Adams, Esq., M.A., G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A., Astronomer Royal, J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., and C. B. Vignoles, Esq.; Treasurer, S. C. Whitbread, Esq.; Secretaries, R. Hodgson, Esq., and Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A.; Foreign Secretary, Admiral R. H. Manners; Council: R. C. Carrington, Esq., Prof. Cayley, M.A., E. Clark, Esq., J. Glaisher, Esq., J. R. Hind, Esq., W. Huggins, Esq., Rev. R. Main, M.A., Rev. Prof. Selwyn, Major-Gen. Shortrede, J. Simms, Esq., E. J. Stone, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. A. Strange.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 9.—James Copland, M.D., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Powel exhibited a pint vessel of the shape of the Old Bellarmine, but without ornament, and of the sixteenth century, found at Deptford. Mr. Cumming has a Golonier of the same contour. These vessels were frequently called Dutchmen, their place of manufacture being the Low Countries.—Mr. John Taylor exhibited a Danish Brooch of the tenth century, found in Quart-Pot Lane, Northampton. It is of a circular form, and of brass.—Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a circular brooch of lead, having the peculiar character of decoration on both sides, in low relief, but of different designs.—Mr. Irvine and Mr. Cumming exhibited Claw Hammers of Iron, of the Elizabethan period, annulated in a very ornamental manner, and inscribed with names. They are presumed to have been in the service of the tapestry-hangers or upholders, who, from the time of Henry the Seventh, formed part of the royal household. The duty was performed by six yeomen of the guard, who were denominated Yeomen Hangers. Mr. Irvine also exhibited a Pocket Solarium, or ring dial of brass, found at Chilfrome, Dorset. These instruments were called journey rings, and King Charles the First had a large one of silver. They were continued in use down to the middle of the reign of George the Third, and the latest manufacturers were Messrs. Procter, of Milk Street, Sheffield.—Mr. Blashill exhibited a pair of brass pendants, composed of links and drops, like the ear-rings and trinkets of the Egyptian ladies. They are of a very elegant form, and were found in the Thames.—Mr. Gunston exhibited three curious badges, found in London; the earliest is of the thirteenth century, and

was found in Moorfields. It is of copper, and heater shaped, charged with three lions passant. It is supposed to have been attached to a bugle, possibly of the royal huntsman. The second specimen was obtained from the Thames, and was of latten, bearing the Arms of France and England. It belongs to the fifteenth century. The third example is a medallion badge, of copper, thinly plated with gold, found in Shoreditch. It represents a gentleman drawing an arrow at a stag, and is of the reign of George the Second. It probably belonged to some member of a Toxophilite Society.—Mr. Cumming read a paper 'On Archers' Badges,' illustrated by reference to Old English writers on Archery, and by specimens derived from his own collection of arrows, targets, bugles, and ornamented buttons.—Mr. Planché read a paper 'On an Effigy in Ripon Cathedral.'

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 4.—The Marquess Camden, K.G., in the chair.—It was announced by Mr. Burt that the engineer of the Great Eastern Railway (Mr. Sinclair) had courteously invited the presence of members of the council of the Institute to determine the extent to which it would be necessary to deviate the new line of railway that threatened injury to the Bartlow Tumuli, so as to preserve those interesting monuments of antiquity.—Mr. Albert Way communicated notes on discoveries of circular incised markings on rocks in Argyleshire and in Ireland.—The discovery of rock symbols was first announced at the Annual Meeting of the Institute in 1852, and since that time many inquirers, mainly stimulated by the Duke of Northumberland, have been engaged in investigating the origin and meaning of these strange glyphics of a remote period and unknown race. Their existence both in North Britain and in Ireland gives a fresh interest to the question. By the obliging courtesy of Mr. Richardson Smith, and of Mr. H. D. Graham, Mr. Albert Way was now enabled to lay before the meeting diagrams of numerous markings on rocks in Argyleshire; and by the kindness of the Rev. James Graves, a map was exhibited, which very clearly showed their general character and grouping. It appeared that, with slight exceptions, the Scottish figures are precisely similar to those examples that have been found in Northumberland.—Mr. Du Noyer and the very Rev. Dean Graves, of Dublin, are making investigations in the South of Ireland, where markings have been discovered of exactly similar character.—The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., read a paper 'On the Remains of Ancient Circular Habitations, called *Cuttier Gwyddelod*, which exist in many parts of Anglesey, but more particularly near Holyhead.' These habitations, circular mounds of turf inclosing a space of 15 or 20 feet in diameter, and frequently with the two large upright stones that formed the entrance still standing, are known by the Welsh people, and marked in the Ordnance map as *Cuttier Gwyddelod*, or Irishman's hut. There seems, however, no sufficient ground for this appellation, if the term Irish be meant to apply to the present inhabitants of Ireland. Mr. Stanley gave a detailed account of the opening of one of these ancient villages of more than a hundred residences, which he effected in the year 1862 in company with Mr. Albert Way. The village which stands on a flat terrace, extends from north-east to south-west about 600 yards; the dwellings being close together, without plan or regularity, except that the doorway almost always faces the south-east. Mr. Stanley was inclined to give a very early date to these habitations, and agreed with those who supposed them to have been the dwelling-places of the aborigines, and not of the invaders from Ireland, as the name implies; he believed they dated back long previous to the Roman invasion of Britain, and that their constructors were unacquainted with the use of bronze or iron.—Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., stated that circular mounds of similar nature to those so ably described by Mr. Stanley were to be found in Monmouthshire. They were certainly not Irish, and he believed them to be remains of the earliest inhabitants of this island. He was glad to find the subject taken up by Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Stanley, and he had little doubt their investigations would throw light upon what, at present,

is but very imperfectly understood.—Mr. Winston exhibited two drawings of painted glass in Nettlestead Church, Kent. One subject was from the chancel, the other from the nave. The first represented the emblem of St. John the Evangelist, under the somewhat unusual type of an angel's body with a hawk's or eagle's head. The second represented a group highly interesting, in respect of costume, and which Mr. Winston believed was intended for the triumphal reception of St. Thomas à Becket, by the prior and monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, upon his return from exile, and which shortly preceded his martyrdom. Mr. Winston supposed the date of the first specimen was of the end, and that of the second was of the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth. He stated that an account which he had prepared of the painted windows of Nettlestead Church, for the Kent Archeological Society, would shortly appear in the *Transactions* of that body, and would be accompanied with an engraving of the group in question. General Lefroy, R.A., gave a description of a case of objects which he had kindly brought for exhibition, and which had been extracted from the now famous lake habitations in Switzerland; they consisted of weapons and implements in horn, flint and various kinds of stone, and it was noticed that one of the querns exhibited by General Lefroy was almost identical in shape and size with that brought by Mr. Stanley from the ancient camp at Holyhead. The case contained portions of network, &c., from the same place.—Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., made some remarks on recent fabrications in lead of spurious antiquities, and to the great amusement of the meeting, exhibited a chalk mould together with the object which had been cast therein, and which is one of those which find ready sale when offered by navvies as having been just discovered at a considerable depth below the surface.—Mr. Franks remarked that forgeries in other materials, also, were now very common, and instanced some in bronze which had lately come under his notice.—Mr. Hain Friswell exhibited and offered some observations on a painting known as the Ashborne portrait of William Shakespeare, now belonging to the Rev. Clement Kingston.—Mr. J. Jope Rogers, M.P., exhibited some curious Saxon ornaments in silver, found in 1774, near St. Austell, in Cornwall, together with a sacramental cup and many Saxon coins, some of the date of Burgred, last king of Mercia, expelled A.D. 874, the whole of which have been engraved in the 'Archeologia,' vol. ix. pl. 8.—The very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., exhibited a curious Albert Dürer picture, which had been bought for a large sum, but which, upon close examination, proved to be a print.—Some stone shot were exhibited by Mr. Hewitt; three iron daggers of the sixteenth century, dredged out of the Thames at Lambeth, were brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith.—Mr. A. Majendie exhibited some curious eastern seals or stamps in brass.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—March 13.—T. L. Donaldson, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. F. Marrable brought before the meeting the extraordinary conditions under which the directors of the East London Bank Company had invited designs for bank premises to be erected in Cornhill. A premium of 100l. was offered for the best design, to be determined by the board of directors themselves; the designs and plans sent in to be considered the property of the directors to be used by them as they thought proper, the board not binding themselves to adopt the plans to which the premium was awarded, or to employ the architect whose designs were selected; but, in the event of his being employed to carry out the building, the premium was not to be paid to him. Mr. Marrable remarked that this was a cheap way of getting designs, but he trusted for the honour of the profession that no member of this Institute would respond to such an invitation. He hoped for the sake of the directors they had taken this step in ignorance.—A short memoir of the late Leo von Klenz, Honorary and Corresponding Member, by Mr. C. C. Nelson, was read by Mr. J. P. Seddon.—Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope read a paper, 'On the Sky-Line in Modern Domestic Buildings.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 10.*—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. G. J. Strong exhibited a flint implement found in the drift at Herne Bay.—Mr. H. Cole exhibited fourteen playing-cards, beautifully illuminated. The cards were described by Mr. Franks, who placed them at or about the year 1470.—Mr. J. Webb exhibited four ivories, on which remarks were read by the Director. The most important was a leaf of the consular diptych, known as the "Diptychon Leodicense," engraved in Gori's 'Thesaurus,' Vol. I. pl. xi. A cast of the other leaf is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, being one of the magnificent collections of casts of ivories presented to the Society by the Director. The date of this ivory is fixed by that of the Consul Anastasius, who was elected to that office in the year 517 A.D. The second ivory was a very fine tau-shaped handle of a staff, or crosier, of the twelfth century. The third was a so-called polyptych, and the fourth consisted of a pair of devotional tablets, of the fourteenth century. On the back was an inscription, in Gothic letters, which Mr. Franks had succeeded in deciphering.—Mr. E. Waterton exhibited six rings and two brooches, one of which last was nalloed. These objects were described by Mr. Franks.—Mr. J. T. Blight communicated a paper 'On Subterranean Chambers at Trelowarren.'

STATISTICAL.—*March 15.*—*Anniversary Meeting.*—The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.:—*President*, Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P.; *Council*: C. Babbage, M.A., Col. G. Balfour, J. Bird, M.D., Sir J. Boileau, Bart., S. Brown, W. Camps, M.D., J. Caird, M.P., E. Chadwick, C.B., L. H. Courtney, W. Farr, M.D., Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, W. A. Guy, M.B., J. T. Hammick, F. Hendricks, J. Heywood, W. B. Hodge, C. Jellicoe, Leone Levi, W. G. Lumley, Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, M. H. Marsh, M.P., Right Hon. Lord Montagu, Sir R. I. Murchison, W. Newmarch, F. Purdy, Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., W. Tite, M.P., Maj.-Gen. Sir A. M. Tulloch, R. Valpy, C. Walford, Rev. W. Whewell, *Treasurer*, W. Farr, M.D.; *Honorary Secretaries*, W. A. Guy, W. G. Lumley, and F. Purdy.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*March 7.*—F. Smith, Esq., in the chair.—F. P. Pascoe, Esq., was elected President.—R. W. Fereday, Esq., of Oakley Christ Church, New Zealand, was elected a Corresponding Member.—Prof. Westwood exhibited both sexes of *Ramphorhina Peteriana*, one of the Goliath beetles, from the Zambesi, and several Lepidoptera from the same country; amongst these was a new species of Charaxes, of which a description was read, under the name of *C. Argynnis*. He also read descriptions of *Papilio Hewitsonii*, from Borneo; and of two new species of Coleoptera, *Apatetica nitiduloides* and *Syntelia Indica*. Prof. Westwood also exhibited larvae of the common Lepidopterous insect, *Endrosis fenestrella*, which had been sent to him by a correspondent, who attributed to them the formation of numerous holes in a new carpet, under which they were discovered; whilst from another correspondent he had received information that considerable damage had been done to the leather binding of books by the beetle *Ptinus hololeucus*.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a collection of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera from Old Calabar.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited two species of Aleochara, hitherto unrecorded as British; the first of which, *A. fumata*, had been captured in Scotland, whilst the other, which much resembled an Aleochara, had been taken by Mr. Linnell, at Reigate.—Mr. J. S. Baly communicated a paper, entitled, 'A Catalogue of the Cassididae, captured by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Eastern Archipelago, with Descriptions of the New Species.'—The Secretary read the first part of a paper by Mr. Pascoe, entitled, 'Longicornia Malayana, or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Species of the three Longicorn Families, Lamidae, Cerambycidae, and Prionidae, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago.'—Mr. Waterhouse read a paper, 'On the Formation of the Cells of Bees.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 8 and 15.*—J. Fowler, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—

The paper read was 'On the Resistances to Bodies passing through Water,' by Mr. G. H. Phipps.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March 9.*—S. Gurney, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Fish Hatching,' by Frank Buckland.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—*March 8.*—Samuel Sharpe, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. J. I. Whitty read a paper, being a brief statement of facts, enlarged upon in a work recently published upon the water-supply and drainage of Jerusalem, a subject which is attracting a good deal of attention at the present moment, and to carry out which, by purely benevolent means, a society is being formed under high auspices.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| MON. | Asiatic, 8. |
| | Actuarial, 7.—'Friendly Societies,' Mr. Brown. |
| | Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Prof. Westmacott. |
| TUES. | Ethnological, 8.—'Native Tribes of Brazil and Bolivia,' Mr. Hutchinson. |
| | 'Human Skeleton discovered under a Bed of Peat, Cheshire,' Prof. Buck. |
| | 'Crania of the Manilla Negroes, S. Africa,' Dr. Kirk. |
| | Engineers, 8.—'Resistances to Bodies passing through Water,' Mr. Phipps. |
| | Zoological, 9.—'Habits of the Didunculus,' Dr. Bennett. |
| | 'New Fly-catcher from W. Africa,' Mr. Gray. |
| WED. | Society of Literature, 4. |
| | Geological, 8. |
| | Archæological Association, 8.—'Particulars relating to Bogo de Clans,' Mr. Hopper; 'Medieval Representations of Grotesque Animals,' Mr. Cumings. |

FINE ARTS

SCULPTURE IN ROME.

Rome, March, 1864.

Lancashire has had the honour of sending out more than one sculptor to Rome. Mr. Cardwell is already known to fame, and his 'Cinderella' will always be remembered as a pretty, graceful English statue. It is singular that, whilst it was being executed, Germans, French, Italians and English all claimed the tale of 'Cinderella' as a bit of their own nationality; the Italians urging their claim, not very logically, on the ground of Rossini having written the opera of 'Cenerentola.' The story is, however, as it is well known, Egyptian. Mr. Cardwell is now engaged on the portrait-statue of an English boy, his own nephew, I believe. He is sitting cross-legged, on a bank. In his right hand he holds a straw hat, and in his left a dog's collar; he has just loosened his young friend. A jacket, lace-collar, and low boots form part of his dress; whilst his knickerbockers are turned just over the knee, for the convenience of the sculptor. It is a very pretty, easy, and graceful portrait of an English lad; and many a mother would give her eyes to have her boy so represented.—'A Shepherd's Boy' is a commission for Mr. Houldsworth. You may see many such in real life on a Sunday morning in the Piazza Montanara, where workmen assemble to be hired. He is resting on his crook, and the drapery falls loosely over his back; whilst his dog, close by, is looking into his face.—Mr. Spence, who is a native of Liverpool, is modelling a beautiful figure of 'Sabrina sprinkling Water on the Enchanted Lady.' She is crowned with shells and seaweeds; in her left hand is a lily bud with which to sprinkle, whilst her right hand holds a shell for the water. Nude to the middle, her drapery hangs over the left arm; whilst trickling with water, it droops heavily in front. The left foot is slightly advanced, but she scarcely touches the ground, so light is her movement. This beautiful statue is being executed in duplicate—one copy being for Mr. Hertz, of Manchester, and another for Mr. Mosely, of Liverpool. I have already described the pensive figure of 'Flora MacDonald sorrowing after the Departure of Prince Charles.' It is now being executed, for the first time in marble, for Mr. Morris, I believe of Liverpool. 'The Parting of Hector and Andromache,' a group of the size of life, is being executed, for the first time, for Mr. Brassey. Andromache commands all our sympathies as she rests her cheek on Hector's shoulder, and looks up to him with a face so lovely and so prophetic of woe. The hero holds Astyanax in his arms, a chubby, naked little baby, and regards him with all a father's love. Besides these larger works, Mr. Spence is executing a bust of Sir Joseph Paxton, and another of Mr. Jack-

son, the member for Newcastle, for Mr. Brassey.—Mr. Rogers, an American sculptor, is known to fame by the magnificent doors which he executed for the Capitol at Washington. They have been confounded with those which Crawford was commissioned to execute; but the history is as follows:—Crawford's doors were for the wings of the Capitol, and the bas-reliefs represent the principal events in the Revolutionary War. On his death, in 1856, Cowpert, a German, was employed to complete them, and after him, Reinhart. Mr. Rogers's commission, which was yet later, was for the doors at the principal entrance, and represents in bas-relief the most prominent events in the life of Columbus. Those splendid doors already described by me in detail were cast at Munich, and were set up only six weeks ago, just in time for the opening of Congress. Mr. Rogers has another colossal work on hand, which was, indeed, commenced by Crawford; it is the Washington Monument, which was to have been erected at Richmond. According to the original draft, the monument was to have been composed only of the equestrian statue of Washington, and two other statues of Patrick Henry and Jefferson. Subsequently, he was commissioned to add the figures of Mason and Marshall; and yet later, two other figures of Generals Nelson and Marshall were ordered; but of the last four Crawford made no sketches. At this point Mr. Rogers took up the monument, and sent his designs of the four figures just mentioned, which were accepted. Crawford's intention was to have placed six eagles on the outer pedestals; but after his death six allegorical figures were substituted, seated, with military trophies, representing Independence, Justice, Revolution, the Bill of Rights, Finance, and Colonial Juries. The equestrian statue and three of the large statues are already erected. The figures of Patrick Henry, Jefferson and Mason are waiting at Munich for the termination of the Civil War, as are the allegorical figures. Another work in hand is for a colossal monument to be erected in Cincinnati. It consists of one figure of a soldier standing sentinel, and two bas-reliefs. The principal figure is 10½ feet high, to be placed on a pedestal of 30 feet in height. Mr. Rogers is at present modelling a beautiful statue of 'The Angel of the Resurrection.' The left hand extending downwards indicates an attitude of attention for the signal to blow the trumpet, which is in the right hand, reposing on the bosom. The face, looking upwards, is full of life. Seldom have I seen a figure which presents such a union of loveliness and majesty. It is intended for a monument to Col. Colt. After describing such a statue, I shall not speak of busts of senator this or governor that. Mr. Rogers is known well in England by his 'Ruth,' which was in the last Exhibition, and 'Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii.' Now that our Carnevale is over, the studios will be the resource of our idle population, and artists will stand some chance of patronage. Amongst the amusements provided for Lent are, I am glad to say, Shakespeare readings, by Mr. W. C. Stockdale, well known in Rome for his appreciation of our dramatic poet.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The French Exhibition will open to the public on the 18th of next month. The private view will take place on the 16th.

Mr. E. M. Ward has just completed another of the series of pictures with which he is commissioned to decorate the Commons' corridors in the Houses of Parliament. This work has been executed in the stereochrome or water-glass material, and by its brilliancy and clearness, as well as by the facility with which it has been produced, testifies to the suitability of that method of treatment. It is one of Mr. Ward's most successful pictures, and does him great honour in its technical excellencies. The subject is 'The Landing of Charles the Second, at Dover, after the Restoration.' The King, who is splendidly dressed, after his taste, is stepping to the beach from his state-barge; he raises his hat in salutation to the people assembled to welcome him, keeps his head aloft and looks at them. A resemblance to Charles has been admirably given by the artist in the face, with its dark complexion, strong and

rather had. For hand, with clumsily man is ex sons who up the g Among t suffered do so un looking of their head One of t young sa towards arms of r what is r There is a figure an the back a child t scape sho The effe details of groynes, sand, &c. Amou this seas Lucy, re ton Cou scene is after his a Psalm Mrs. Cl a chair l the Pro removed Richard somehw engraved The C meeting awarded work en sealed I C. B. B In ou port of hinted of teach which n Report of the any obj body be least as brethren of the would i that no their ti elders, current member are gen the case five—m serve. cient a between aversed is a gre a frequ may av through he is c as to artists reasons of coun secured relieve from w small c A co perty y Christi princip names

rather harsh features, and that debauched look he had. Foremost of the crowd stands Monk, hat in hand, with a stooping, half-cringing air, that is clumsily courteous. Here again the likeness of the man is excellent. Enthusiastic Royalists, and persons who were ready to shout for anything, make up the groups of officials and other spectators. Among them is an old man supposed to have suffered his beard to grow, pursuant to a vow to do so until the King returned. Some dissolute-looking courtiers, young men, stand in the barge, their heads being visible above the roof of its cabin. One of the best figures in the design is that of a young sailor, vociferously cheering, whose back is towards us. The drawing of the bare legs and arms of this man is bold, broad and true, exactly what is required in works on the scale of this one. There is noteworthy solidity in the painting of this figure and in some of the others. Among those in the background of the group is a woman holding up a child that it may look at the King. The landscape shows Dover Heights, the castle and cliffs. The effect of slightly-broken sunlight, and all the details of the foreground, such as the beach, the groyne, the barge, the sea gently falling on the sand, &c., are rendered with extreme fidelity.

Among the pictures to be separately exhibited this season in London will be a large one, by Mr. Lucy, representing 'A Sunday Evening at Hampton Court,' in the time of the Protector. The scene is one of the rooms in the palace. Milton, after his blindness, is seated at an organ, playing a Psalm. Oliver is placed in the front; his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, then in her last illness, occupies a chair by his side. Andrew Marvel stands behind the Protector's chair; Mrs. Cromwell is on the removed side of it, where are also Thurlow, Richard Cromwell, and others. The figures are somewhat larger than life. The work is being engraved: it is the property of Messrs. Agnew.

The Council of the Art-Union of London, at a meeting at South Kensington on the 15th instant, awarded the premium of 600*l.* to the author of the work entitled 'A Wood Nymph.' On opening the sealed letter the sculptor was found to be Mr. C. B. Birch.

In our examination of the recently-issued Report of the Royal Academy Commission, we hinted at a means of supplying that deficiency of teaching-power in the schools of the institution which many of its members lament. We said the Report in question does not propose to receive aid of the kind required from the Associates. Does any objection exist to the junior members of the body being so employed? These gentlemen are at least as capable of giving instruction as their elder brethren. Many of them stand in the highest ranks of the profession, and we are persuaded that they would receive attention from the pupils equal to that now paid to the R.A.'s themselves. As a rule, their time is not more valuable than that of their elders, and, in some respects, they represent the current state of Art more perfectly than the full members do. It may be urged that the Associates are generally young men: this is not universally the case, and some limit of years—say, at thirty-five—might be set ere they were called upon to serve. This number of years would place a sufficient space of time and length of experience between the Associates and the Students. It is averred, by many competent judges, that there is a great advantage to the student in his having a frequent change of instructors, in order that he may avoid the risk of falling into mannerism in Art through subjection to a single teacher, and because he is called upon to exercise his own judgment as to the value of the advice he receives from artists of diverse opinions. The assertion seems reasonable. By increasing the number of teachers of course these advantages would be more amply secured to the pupil. The plan suggested would relieve many of the elder and fully occupied R.A.'s from what, through its frequent recurrence in a small circle, has become an onerous duty.

A collection of pictures and drawings, the property of Mr. John Palmer, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on Tuesday last. The principal works, the prices obtained, and the names of the purchasers were as follows: Gains-

borough, Portrait of a Lady, in a white satin and lace dress, a landscape background, and a Portrait of Admiral Hawkins, from the Bicknell collection, 100*l.* (Cox).—Mr. Linnell, The Gipsies' Haunt, view in Surrey, and A View on the Thames, 162 guineas (G. Earl).—Constable, Landscape, a group of ash-trees, with sheep introduced by Mr. T. S. Cooper, and A River Scene, with trees and buildings, 100 guineas (Marshall).—Mr. J. Müller, Winter, a landscape, 100*l.* (Barker).—Mr. MacIise, The Triumph of Ariadne, numerous figures, 200 guineas (same).—Callcott, Entrance to the Cathedral at Florence, a procession of monks, &c., 130*l.* (Cox).—Drawings, Mr. T. S. Cooper, Sheep in Canterbury Meadows, and two others, cabinet size, 106½ guineas (Earl).—W. Hunt, The Artist's Portrait, The Dinner Hour, and The Gamekeeper at Home, 176 guineas (Powell). The whole realized nearly 3,000*l.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—We return to Mr. Gye's programme to notice some provisions which seem to us more eccentric than well considered. Why make Mdle. Lucca and Mdle. Patti alternate in the part of M. Gounod's *Margaret*, save it be to treat the other singers to extra rehearsals? The exchange in that opera of Signor Tamberlik for Signor Mario is a wiser measure. But why, again, in the name of common sense, withdraw from 'William Tell' the solitary feature of dramatic (not musical) interest which that opera possesses, by substituting Signor Graziani, who cannot act, for M. Faure, who is one of the best actors on the stage, as his *Guglielmo* went far to prove, even before his admirable *Mephistopheles* was seen. Herr Wachtel is to adventure as *John of Leyden* in 'Le Prophète.'—There is a rumour that at one or other Italian theatre, to fall in with the humour of the year, Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth' will be given. But who is to be the *Lady Macbeth*? We suspect she left the stage with Madame Viardot, who, we have heard from the provinces, made it one of her best parts by her impersonation of the character, in spite of the obvious insufficiencies of her voice.

A rumour is wandering about the green-rooms which is curious; to the effect that Mr. W. Harrison may possibly continue his career of management of English Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre. There can be no need to recapitulate the thousand and one reasons for hoping that this cannot be meditated. Such a step can but end in mortification and loss of every kind. In any event, the friends and admirers of that excellent artist, Miss L. Pyne, may well express their hopes that she will dissociate herself from such a scheme of mistaken ambition, and remind her that the wear and tear she has been unwisely subjected to during her late partnership, should be laid by, if she mean to prolong her stage career before the public. In no other country save this would a popular singer be subjected to the over-work of singing six nights in the week.

Talking of singers, having some time ago inquired what had become of Mr. Rigby's superb tenor voice, we may state that the other day we were apprised, by a notice in the papers, that he has emerged from a retreat, which, we hope, has been spent in study. There are too few voices so excellent as his, fewer still competently trained.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's Passion Week performance of 'The Messiah' will take place on Wednesday the 23rd.—At the performance of 'Judas,' yesterday week, Mr. Cummings sang in the place of Mr. Sims Reeves.

Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist at *Monday's Popular Concert*, and played the Kreutzer Sonata with M. Vieuxtemps, on the occasion of that gentleman's last appearance. On the same evening he played M. de Beriot's *Concerto* in B minor (one of the most graceful and brilliant solos in being) at the *Philharmonic Concert*.

At the *Crystal Palace Concert* of Saturday last two of the instrumental interludes from Mr. H. Leslie's 'Judith' were performed;—some of that gentleman's best music. To-day, Mr. Benedict's 'Undine' is to be given.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren has promised a new song with a chorus, to the Shakespeare Monster Concert, which is to be given at the Agricultural Hall on the 21st of April. Why 'The Messiah' should be offered among the Stratford-on-Avon attractions merely because Garrick made it a feature in his "Jubilee" cannot easily be understood.

Miss Gabriel's new *Cantata*, 'Graziella,' will be produced at Mr. Willbye Cooper's benefit concert on the 5th of May.

We are to have another College of Music, the London National College, presided over by Mr. Leslie, which will commence its operations on the 18th of April.—The pupils of the *Royal Academy of Music* gave their first Concert on Thursday last.

What must be called occasional music is too often jostled out of sight in the hurry of the week's transactions. It does not pass out of mind, however, when it is as good as a composition or two which we will name at once, without waiting till we can deal with the mass of music before us. Mr. A. Sullivan's part-song, *The Last Night of the Year* (Novello), though timed for the most melancholy and withal the most festive day of the three hundred and sixty-five, is music which will last, and can be sung at any time or season when good vocalists are met together to sing. The musician understands grouping, otherwise part-writing, perfectly; and his melody, if not always vigorously marked, is always distinguished. Of quite another quality is a song which "broke out" on Thursday week, the anniversary of the royal wedding-day and the day of the christening. This was *Our Boy* (Ollivier), the words (and right good English words they are) by Miss Courtenay, the music by F. F. Courtenay. A year ago this gentleman (whom it is no indiscretion to name as one distinguished among our amateurs) set Miss Ingelow's charming and hearty wedding song, "Come up the broad river" (Chappell & Co.), with unction and spirit; but 'Our Boy' is much better, and will be in many a cordial British household before many days are out.

Having, alluded to the late royal ceremony, we may mention the music performed; *Marches* by Handel and Spohr, a psalm tune by the late Prince Consort, a *Motet* by Palestrina, and (which seems to us an odd choice) "The heavens are telling," from 'The Creation.' Time was when such an occasion would not have passed without some new work being commissioned; such solemnities offering opportunities when Art may be legitimately and gracefully recognized with encouragement.

The news from Paris is sufficiently various this week. 'Dr. Magnus,' a one-act opera by M. Boulanger, has been produced at the Grand Opéra without the slightest effect.—M. Maillart's 'Lars' has by this time been given at the Opéra Comique, and the long-expected 'Mireille' was announced for Thursday. Should this announcement be fulfilled, we will take an early opportunity of fully reporting on a work which has excited so much expectation.—'Les Géorgiennes,' M. Offenbach's new operetta, should also by this time have appeared.—M. Reyers's 'Érostrate,' written for Baden-Baden, is to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique.

Madame Widemann, whose mezzo-soprano voice and good method did service at the Grand Opéra some years ago, is just dead.

For once the French capital is in advance of London, as producing a German instrumental novelty, the orchestral *Suite*, by Herr Franz Lachner; a "Prelude, Minuet, Variations and March," which has been performed by M. Pasdeloup's Society.

The dearth of successful tenors at the Italian Opera in Paris, illustrated already with sufficient emphasis by the success there of Signor Fraschini, may be implied from the fact that Herr Reichardt is said to be engaged there.

We have little news of interest from Germany. At Vienna, the public still keeps a corner of kindness for the curiosities of antique, not to say obsolete, art. To give an example: we read of a series of Historical Concerts there, directed by Herr Zellner, at the first of which were sung two songs by Thibault, King of Navarre, two duets by Clair, an air by Jomelli, a *Sonata* by Richelmann,

and, to bring history down to our own times, a 'Song of Repentance,' for *basso profundo*, and chorus of six voices, by M. Meyerbeer.—A new opera, 'Claudina,' the subject by Goethe, the music by Herr Franz, has just been given at Schwerin.—The *Gazette Musicale* states that the original score of 'Die Zauberflöte' is now on sale at Dresden, in consequence of the bankruptcy of its possessor.

Another useful musician is gone, M. Nadaud, for many years the leader of the *ballet* at one or other of the rival Opera-houses.

MISCELLANEA

Free Library in Glasgow.—In your number of Saturday, the 5th inst., a letter appears in reference to the Public Libraries Act (Ewart's), in which the writer states it does not extend to Scotland. He does not seem to be aware that the original Act of 1850, the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65, was extended to Scotland and Ireland in 1853, by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 101, and that there is also an Act (1854) amending the latter. The proceedings in Edinburgh, to which your Correspondent refers, were therefore quite competent, and in accordance with the Acts. As stated in your last number, Glasgow is at present stirring in the matter of a free library. Nothing is yet determined on, but it is quite likely a local subscription may be started for buildings, &c., in the hope that the public will thereafter adopt the "Libraries Acts." W. NEILSON.

Spain in the Present Day.—In reading your review of the above work in the last number of the *Athenæum* (March 12), I was pained as well as surprised to find the author boldly asserting "that, in general, the Spaniards have ceased to be Catholics; they are divided into two great classes, Deists and Infidels, and the majority are indifferent to divine worship," &c. As I am confident you do not wish, or intend, that your journal should be the medium of casting a gratuitous slur upon a country so noble and chivalrous as Spain has always been, you will, I trust, allow me to contradict the assertion of Señor Garrido. I have travelled a great deal in Spain, and mixed with nearly all classes of society, and really I cannot conscientiously maintain "that Spaniards have ceased to be Catholics, generally speaking." On the contrary, I arrived at quite the opposite conclusion, viz., that the Spaniards were becoming, within the last few years, more and more attached to their religion. True, indeed, it is that there are to be found in the Peninsula abundance of Deists and Infidels; I also admit that there appears to be a great indifference to "divine worship" amongst many of the higher classes, particularly the Señores; but surely these facts do not, by any rules of logic, authorize Fernando Garrido to jump at the conclusion that therefore "Spaniards, in general, have ceased to be Catholics." One might as well argue in the same illogical way respecting our own country, and assert, that because Infidelity and Deism prevail to a great extent amongst all classes of society, therefore England has ceased to be Protestant! I have lately been reading three very interesting works on Spain, viz., 1. 'An Autumn Tour in Spain, in the Year 1859,' by the Rev. R. Roberts, B.A. (London, 1860); 2. 'Castile and Andalusia,' by Lady Louisa Tenison (London, 1853); 3. 'Rambles in Spain in 1830,' by Henry Inglis (London, 1837). These different publications give us a clear knowledge of Spain as it is at the present day,—at least, they are sufficient to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of its religious state within the last thirty-four years. Now, the writers of these works are far from describing the religious condition of Spain in the way Señor Garrido does. This fact proves that there are two sides of the question. Garrido evidently writes with all the prejudices of a "Socialistic Republican," and, as the reviewer justly observes, "without even the semblance of impartiality." JOHN DALTON.

St. John's, Norwich, March 14, 1864.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. P.—Mahlstick—T. R.—A Word in Time—W. L.—C. C.—E. F.—H. M. W.—received.
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